

1772

ANNUAL REPORT AND SUPPLEMENT

OF THE

PACIFIC SOCIETY

FOR THE

Prevention of Cruelty to Children  
and Animals

AND

SUPPRESSION OF VICE

FOR

1900

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## THE STRENGTH OF BEING CLEAN.

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President David Starr Jordan of Leland Stanford Jr. University chose this subject for a lecture under the auspices of the Society in Gold Gate Hall on October 19, 1900, the occasion being the seventh anniversary exercises.

Bulletin, Oct. 20, 1900.

Prefessor David Starr Jordan delivered a masterly address last evening before a large and appreciative audience at Golden Gate Hall. The subject under discussion was "The Strength of Being Clean." The theme was adapted to an analysis of character and the mental decay that follows the evolution of vice. The development of unclean thought was a strong point.

The Society for the Suppression of Vice was responsible for the professor's acceptance of the invitation to talk on the subjects mentioned in his discourse. The lecturer's words made a deep impression on his listeners, and all were united in concluding that there was much of vital importance, of well-worth-studying advice in the wise words of the learned man.

Among the inalienable rights of man—as our fathers have taught us—are these three: "Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." So long as man is alive and free, he will, in one way or another, seek that which gives him pleasure, hence life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness are in essence the same. But the pursuit of happiness is an art in itself. To seek it is not necessary to find it, and failure may destroy both liberty and life. Of some phases of this pursuit I wish to speak today. My message is an old one. If by good chance some part of it is true, this truth is as old as life itself. And if it be true, it is a message that needs to be repeated many times to each generation of men.

It is one of the laws of life that each acquisition has its cost. No

organism can exercise power without yielding up part of its substance. The physiological law of transfer of energy is the basis of human success and happiness. There is no action without expenditure of energy, and if energy be not expended, the power to generate it is lost.

When I was a boy I once had a primer which gave the name of many things which were good and many which were bad. Good things were faith, hope, charity, piety and integrity, while anger, selfishness and trickery were rightly put down as bad. But among the good things the primer placed "adversity." This I could not understand, and to this day I remember how I was puzzled by it. The name "adversity" had a pretty sound, but I found that the meaning was the same as "bad luck." How can bad luck be a good thing?

Now that I have grown older and watched men's lives and actions for many years, I can see how bad luck is really good. Good or bad is not in the thing itself, but in how we take it. If we yield and break down under it, it is not good; but neither are we good. It is not in the luck, but in ourselves that the badness is. But if we take hold of bad luck bravely, manfully, we may change it into good luck, and when we do so we make ourselves stronger for the next struggle. It was a fable of the Norsemen that when a man won a victory over another the strength of the conquered went over into his veins. This old fancy has its foundation in fact. Whoever has conquered fortune has luck on his side for the rest of his life.

In like fashion temptation has its part to play in the development of character. The strength of life is increased by the conquest of temptation. We may call no man virtuous until he has won such a victory. It is not the absence of temptation, but the reaction from it, that ensures the persistence of virtue. If sin entice thee, consent thou not, and after awhile its allurements will cease to attract.

I heard once of a university (it may be in Tartary, or it may be in Dreamland), where the students were placed in a row, and each one knocked down every morning, to teach him self-control. By this means he was made slow to anger. To resist wrath helps one to resist other impulses.

Perhaps this is not a true story, but its like is true every day. It is only the strength of past resistance that saves us from sin. If we know it and fight it, it will not take us unawares.

In the barber shop of a hotel in Washington, this inscription is written on the mirror: "There is no conquest in life equal to that of the conquest of a vicious habit." This the barber keeps before him every day. It is no idle word, but the lesson of his life; a struggle against the temptation of self-indulgence.

## THE REAL SINNER.

In general, the sinner is not the man who sets out in life to be wicked. There are some such, fiends by blood and birth, but you and I do not meet them very often. The sinner is the man who cannot say no. For sin to become wickedness is a matter of slow transition. One virtue after another is yielded up as vice calls for the sacrifice. In Kipling's fable of Parrenness, the slave of vice is asked to surrender, one after another, his trust in man, his faith in woman, and the hopes and conscience of his childhood. In exchange for all these, the demon left him just a little crust of dry bread.

It is because decay goes on step by step that bad men are not all bad, as good men are not wholly good. In the stories of Bret Harte, the gamblers and sots are capable of pure impulses and of noble self-devotion. The pathos of Dickens rests largely on the same kindly fact. It is indeed a fact, and those who would save such people should keep it constantly in mind.

I number among my friends, if he be living yet, which I doubt, an old miner, who has had a hard, wild life. He was a victim of drink, and the savage Keeley cure did not save him from delirium tremens. He walked from Los Gatos to Palo Alto for such help as might be found there. As he sat waiting in my house, a little child who had never known sin, came into the room and fearlessly offered him his hand. This a grown man would not do without shrinking, but the child had not learned to be a respecter of persons. The scarred face lightened; the visions of demons vanished for a moment, and the poor man repeated almost to himself these words of Dickens: "I know now how Jesus could liken the kingdom of God to a child."

But true happiness leaves no reaction. The mind is at rest within itself, and the consciousness is filled with the joy of living.

The short cuts to happiness which temptation commonly offers to you and me, I may roughly divide into five classes:

1. Indolence. This is the attempt to secure the pleasures of rest without the effort that justifies rest and makes it welcome. When a man shuns the effort, he is in no position to resist temptation. So, through all the ages, idleness has been known as the parent of all the vices. "Life drives him hard" who has nothing in the world to do. The dry-rot of ennui, the vague self-distrust of those who cannot "deal with time," is the natural result of idleness. It is said that "the very fiends weave ropes of sand, rather than face pure hell in idleness." It is only where even such poor effort is impossible that absolute misery can be found. The indolent ennui of the hopelessly rich and the indolent misery of the hopelessly poor have this much in common. The quest

for happiness is become a passive one, awaiting for the joy that never comes. But life can never remain passive. That only is passive which is dead, and all the many evils of life come through the open door of unresisted temptation.

2. Gambling. In all its forms gambling is the desire to get something for nothing. Burglary and larceny have the same motive. Along this line, the difference between gambling and stealing is one fixed by social customs and prejudices. The thief may be a welcome member of society if he is the right kind of a thief, rules we have adopted for our game of social advancement.

### SOCIETY AND MONEY.

In society, money is power. It is the visible representation of stored up power, whether of ourselves or of others. It is said that the "love of money is the root of all evil." The love of money is the love of power. But it is not true that the love of power is the root of all evil. To love power is natural to the strong. To wish for money is natural to him who knows how to use it. The desire to get money without earning it is the root of all evil. Only evil comes through the search of unearned happiness through unearned power. To get something for nothing, in whatever way, demoralizes effort. The man who gets a windfall spends his days watching the wind. The man who wins in a lottery spends his gains in more lottery tickets. The man who loses in a lottery does the same thing. In all forms of gambling, to win is to lose, for the winner's integrity is placed in jeopardy. To lose is to lose, for the loser throws good money after bad, and that, too, is demoralizing.

The appeal to chance, the spirit of speculation, whatever form it may take, is adverse to individual prosperity. It makes for personal degeneration and therefore for social decay.

3. Licentiousness. More widespread and more insidious than the quest for unearned power is the search for unearned pleasures of love, without love's duties or love's responsibilities. The way to unearned love lies through the valley of the shadow of death. The path is white with dead men's bones.

Just as honest love is the most powerful influence for good that can enter into a man's life, so is love's counterfeit the most disintegrating. Love is a sturdy plant of vigorous growth, with wondrous promise of flower and fruitage, but it will not spring from the ashes of lust.

In the economy of human life, love looks forward to the future. Its glory is in its altruism. The mother gives her life and strength to the care of the child, and to the building of the home. The father stands

guard over the life and welfare of mother and child alike. To shirk responsibility is to destroy the home. The equal marriage demands equal purity of heart, and equal chastity of intention. Without this, "Sweet love were slain," and "Love is the greatest thing in the world," because it is the greatest source of happiness.

Not strife nor war nor hatred is love's greatest enemy. Love's arch foe is lust. To shirk the bonds of love for the irresponsible joys of lust is the Devil's choicest temptation. Open vice brings with a certainty disease and degradation. To associate with the vile is to assume their vileness, and this in no occult or metaphorical sense, either. Secret vice comes to the same end, but all the more surely, because the folly of lying is added to the other agencies of decay. The man who tries to lead a double life is either a neurotic freak, or else the prince of fools. Generally he is something of both at first, and at the last, an irreclaimable scoundrel. That society is so severe in its condemnation of the double life is an expression of the bitterness of its own experience. There is real meaning behind each of society's conventionalities. Its condemnation is never unreasoning, though it may lack in sense of proportion. "Even the angels," Emerson says, "must respect the proprieties." The basis of the proprieties of social life is that no man should shrink from the cost of that which he desires. It is not only the gross temptations which the wise man must resist. There is much that passes under other names which is only veiled licentiousness. The word flirtation covers a multitude of sin. To breathe the aroma of love, in pure selfishness, without an atom of altruistic responsibility, is the motive of flirtation. To touch a woman's hand in wantonness may be to poison her life and yours. The strongest forces of human life are not subjects for idle play. The real heart and soul of a man are measured by the truth he shows to woman. A man's ideal of womanhood is fixed by the woman he seeks. By a man's ideal of womanhood we may know the degree of his manhood.

4. Precocity. In the hotbed of modern society there is a tendency to precocious growth. Precocious virtue, as the Sunday-school books used to describe it, is bad enough; but precocious vice is most monstrous. Precocious fruit is not good fruit. The first ripened apples have always a worm at the core. What is worth having must bide its time. To seize it before its time is to pluck it prematurely.

#### GROWTH OF VICE.

It may be that "boys will be boys," as people say, but if boys will be boys in a bad sense, they will never be men. The wild oats they sow sprout early and grow fast, and "send their roots into the spinal col-



umn, till by and by, to our horror, we find ourselves grown through and through." Our duties to our after selves are more vital than our duties to our present selves, or our duties to society. To guard his own future is the greatest duty the young man owes to society. If all men lived in such fashion that remorse was unknown, the ills of society would mostly vanish. It is our own past deeds which are our real masters.

In the life of the lower animals nature guards against precocity. Among the beasts no one takes to himself the pleasures of life till he can carry its responsibilities. The precocious fish dies in the act of spawning. The old males among polygamous animals, cattle, deer, fur-seals, bar out the young. Their place they must take before they can enjoy it. The female scorns the male who is immature. He must bide his time and develop his strength in patience.

5. Intemperance. The basis of intemperance is the effort to secure through drugs, the feeling of happiness when happiness does not exist. Men destroy their nervous system for the tingling pleasures they feel as its structures are torn apart. There are many drugs which cause this pleasure, and in proportion to the delight they seem to give is the real mischief they work.

Pain is the warning to the brain that something is wrong in the organ in which the pain is felt. Sometimes that which should be felt as pain is interpreted as pleasure. If a man lays his fingers upon an anvil and strike them one by one with a hammer, the brain will feel the shock as pain. It will give orders to have the blows checked.

But if, through some abnormal condition, some twist of the nerves, or clot on the brain, the injury felt as exquisite delight, there would arise the impulse to repeat it. This would be a temptation. The knowledge of the injury which the eye would tell the brain would lead the will to stop the blows. The impulse of delight would plead for their repetition, and in this fashion the hand might be sacrificed for a feeling of pleasure, which is no pleasure at all, but a form of mania. Of this character is the effect of all nerve-exciting drugs. As a drop of water is of the nature of the sea, so in its degree is the effect of alcohol, opium, tobacco, cocaine, kola, tea or coffee of the nature of mania. They give a feeling of pleasure or rest, when rest or pleasure does not exist. This feeling arises from injury to the nerves which the brain does not truthfully interpret.

While all this is true, I do not wish to take an extreme position. I do not care to sit in judgment on the tired woman with her cup of tea, the workman with his pipe or his glass of beer. A glass of claret may sometimes help digestion by a trick on the glands of the stomach. A cup of coffee may give an apparent strength we greatly need. A good cigar may soothe the nerves. A bottle of cool beer on a hot day may be

refreshing. A white lie oils the hinges of society. These things are the white lies of physiology.

I make no attack on the use of claret at dinner, or beer as medicine. This is a matter of taste, though not to my taste. Each of these drugs leaves a scar on the nerves; a small scar, if you please, and we cannot go through the battle of life without many scars of one kind or another. Moderate drinking is not so very bad, so long as it stays moderate. It is much like moderate lying—or, to use Beecher's words, "Like beef-steak with incidental arsenic." It will weaken your will somewhat, but may be you are strong enough for that. It was once supposed that intemperance was like gluttony—the excessive use of that which was good. It was not then known that all nerve-exciters contained a specific poison, and that in this poison such apparent pleasure as they seemed to give must lie.

Use these drugs if you can afford it. There are many worthy gentlemen who use them all in moderation, and who have the strength to abstain from what they call their abuse. You will find among drinkers and smokers some of the best men you know, while some of the greatest scoundrels alive are abstemious to the last degree. They dare not be otherwise. They need all their strength and cunning they have to use in their business. Wine loosens the tongue and lets fly the secrets one has need to hide.

#### "YOUNG MEN, STAND FIRM."

But whatever others may do with seeming impunity, the young man who guards his own future cannot afford to take chances. Whatever you do, let it be of your own free choice. Count all the cost. Take your stand, with open eyes, and hold it without remorse. "With open eyes have I dared it," said Ulrich Von Hutten when he gave up his life for freedom of speech, "and I cherish no regret." The wise man must accept his punishment, if punishment must come, as Hutton did his martyrdom." With open eyes have I dared it, and cherish no regret."

There is nothing more hopeless than the ineffective remorse of a man who drinks and wishes that he did not. If you don't want to do a thing, then don't do it. The only way to reform is to stop, stop! stop! and go at once to doing something else.

The really "good fellow" can be convivial when he is sober. It is a poor kind of good fellowship which cannot be found till it is saturated with drink.

But whatever you may think or do as to table drinking, the use of beer, coffee and the like, there is no question as to the evil of perpendicular drinking, or drinking for drink's sake. Men who drink in saloons do so for the most part for the wrench on the nervous system. They



drink to forget. They drink to be happy. They drink to be drunk. Sometimes it is a chronic thirst. Whichever it is, its indulgence destroys the soundness of life; it destroys accuracy of thought and action; it destroys wisdom and virtue; it destroys faith and hope and love. It brings a train of subjective horrors, which the terrified brain cannot interpret, and which we call delirium tremens. This is mania, indeed, but every act which injures the faithfulness of the nervous system is a step long or short in this direction. Some six years ago, in the San Francisco Examiner, Mr. Arthur McEwen records the words of an old sailor, called "Longshore Potts," who gave a striking account of what he calls "the Shock." A young man with money and ambition starts out to enjoy life. He is "Hail fellow well met," "afraid of no man" and "nobody's enemy but his own." He frequents the clubs; he plays the races, and he is with the gayest in all gay company. He thinks well of himself; he has a good time, and he knows no reason why others should not think well of him. This goes on for a year or two, when the pace begins to prove too rapid. The "difference in the morning" becomes disagreeable. It interferes with business, it spoils pleasure. The only thing to do is to go still faster. The race down the cocktail route helps to forget. Suddenly the man gets sight of himself. He catches his face in the glass. He sees himself as others see him. Instead of "the jolly good fellow, which nobody can deny," he gets the glimpse of a useless, helpless sot. He sees a man who has spent his substance, has disgraced his name, has ruined his home, has broken the heart of his wife, has beggared his children, has lost the respect of others and the respect of himself. This is the Shock! When it has come, he is henceforth good for nothing, for there is no virtue in maudlin remorse; no hope in alcoholic repentance. There is nothing that can save him but to stop, and it takes something of manhood to do this.

There was once, I am told, a man who came into his office smacking his lips, and said to his clerk: "The world looks very different to the man who has had a good glass of brandy and soda in the morning." "Yes," said the clerk, "and the man looks different to the world."

And this is natural and inevitable, for the pleasure which exists only in imagination leads to action which has likewise nothing to do with the demands of life. The mind is confused, and may be delighted with the confusion, but the confused muscles tremble and halt. The tongue is loosened and utters unfinished sentences; the hand is loosened, and the handwriting is shaky; the muscles of the eyes are unharnessed, and the two eyes more independently and see double; the legs are loosened, and the confusion of the brain shows itself in the confused walk. And if this confusion is long continued the mental deterioration shows itself in external things, the shabby hat and seedy clothing, and the gradual

drop of the man from stratum to stratum of society till he brings up some night in the ditch. As the world looks more and more different to him, so does he look more and more different to the world.

### POWER OF THE DRUG.

All that a drug can do, for the most part, is to change the stress in the process of life. It can create nothing. It cannot bring health. Health is to the physical body what happiness is to the mind. It is the glow that accompanies normal effort, and this glow must be preceded by effort. No drug can take the place of exercise, and no hysteria of the imagination is a substitute for the sanity of health. The drug habit, and its second stage, patent medicine habit, and its third stage called mental healing, arise from the desire to make a short cut to health and thus to happiness. Whether in medical matters one places his faith in the touch of a king or a lunatic, in blessed handkerchiefs or old bones, in a figment of the imagination or in a bottle of cocaine or the oil of celery, the mental attitude is much the same. It is the attitude of skepticism toward knowledge. The philosophy of ignorance is the doubt of the existence of knowledge or skill. Its hope is that of finding without effort the short cut to results which only knowledge and skill give.

A wise teacher of women, Anne Payson Call, has said that always and ever "sham emotions torture, whether they be of love, religion or liquor." A shame motion, in this sense, is an impulse or sensation, cultivated for its own sake, with no purpose that it shall ever be translated into action. This is the "rose pink sentimentalism" so abhorred by Carlyle as "the second power of a life, the tissue of deceit that has never been and never can be woven into action."

And in the lives of women, in particular, the short cut to happiness through emotionalism is one too often traversed. "Emotional excess," continues Miss Call, "is a woman's form of drunkenness. Nervous prostration is her delirium tremens."

All forms of subjective enjoyment are pleasures that begin and end with self and are unrelated to external things, are insane and unwholesome, destructive to effectiveness in life and of rational enjoyment. And this is true of spurious emotions alike, whether the pious ecstasies of a half-starved monk, the neurotic excesses of the sentimentalist, or the riots of a debauchee.

It is not for you, taking Kipling's words, "with all your life's work to be done, that you must needs go dancing down the devil's swept and garnished causeway, because forsooth there is a light woman's smile at

the end of it." It is not for you to seek strength by hazard or chance. Power has its price, and its price is straight effort.

It is not for you to seek pleasure and strength in drugs, whose only function is to deceive you, whose gifts of life are not so real as your own face in the glass.

It is not for you to believe that idleness brings rest, or that unearned rest brings pleasure. You are young men and strong, and it is for you to resist corrosion and to help stamp it out of civilized society.

A man ought to be stronger than anything that can happen to him. He is the strong man who can say no. He is the wise man who, for all his life, can keep mind and soul and body clean.

"I know of no more encouraging fact," says Thoreau, "than the ability of a man to elevate his life by conscious endeavor. It is something to paint a particular picture, or to carve a statute, and so make a few objects beautiful. It is far more glorious to carve and paint the very atmosphere and medium through which we look. This morally we can do."

---

The Society takes this means of publicly thanking the ladies and gentlemen who kindly gave their services for the cause:

Miss Anna Rooney,

Miss Carrie Purcell,

Mrs. Eva Heegaard

Iolanthe Musical Club,

Mr. Karl Krone,

Mrs. Karl Krone,

Master Clarence Krone,

Mrs. I. E. Sanford,

And all contributors who helped make the affair a success.

# SECRETARY'S REPORT, 1901.

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To the stockholders and members of the Pacific Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and Animals and the Suppression of Vice:

Gentlemen: I hereby submit for your consideration my report for the year commencing December 1, 1899, and ending December 31, 1900:

## TABULAR STATEMENT.

Complaints received .....	1,185
Investigations .....	1,140
Arrests .....	61
Prosecutions .....	46
Convictions .....	31
Dismissed by Court .....	16
Dismissed by consent .....	6
Referred to societies and individuals.....	68
Advice and reprimands given.....	115

## PROSECUTIONS.

Vagrancy .....	40
Cruelty to children .....	5
Cruelty to animals .....	2
Omitting to provide for minor child.....	6
Insanity .....	2
Felonious assault .....	1
Keeping house of ill-fame .....	2
Being inmates of house of ill-fame.....	4
Being visitors of house of ill-fame.....	3

## SEIZURES OF OBSCENE PICTURES AND LITERATURE.

Photographs .....	115
Business cards .....	860
Books .....	30
Negatives .....	48

## PENALTIES IMPOSED.

Days imprisonment .....	2,630
Fines .....	\$60

## CHILDREN INVOLVED.

Number of children involved.....	1,456
Number of children relieved.....	780
Placed in public institutions .....	246
Returned to parents and relatives .....	185
Placed in families .....	48
Hospitals .....	5

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## CASH STATEMENT.

### Received.

On hand December 1, 1899.....	\$17.85
Dues .....	\$981.00
Donations .....	349.50
Proceeds from lecture .....	309.50
Life membership .....	190.00
Animal badges .....	56.00
Advertisements .....	37.00
Telephone use .....	2.75
	<hr/> 1,925.75
Total .....	<hr/> \$1,943.60

## Disbursements.

Services .....	\$646.00
Office rent .....	260.00
Lecture expense .....	137.40
Printing .....	72.50
Telephone rental .....	111.30
Commission to collectors .....	143.40
Sundries .....	443.70
Gas .....	12.25
Office supplies .....	37.65
M. Wilkie, expense refunded .....	20.00
Postage annual report .....	15.00
Carriage hire .....	9.00
Rebate on badges .....	8.00
City Directory .....	5.00
Telegram .....	1.75
	<hr/> 1,922.95
Balance on hand December 31, 1900.....	<hr/> \$20.65 <hr/> <hr/>

## DONATIONS.

Japanese Society of California .....	\$30.00
M. Wilkie .....	20.00
Mrs. J. Beaumont .....	20.00
Geo. D. Collins .....	13.00
Goldberg, Bowen & Co.....	10.00
Dunsmuir & Sons .....	10.00
Buckingham & Hecht .....	10.00
Langley & Michaels .....	10.00
Shreve & Co. ....	10.00
Joseph Sloss .....	10.00
Dr. J. H. Barbat .....	10.00



J. Harrigan .....	10.00
Ho Yow, Chinese Consul .....	10.00
Redington & Co .....	5.00
Liverpool and London Globe Insurance Co.....	5.00
Ames & Harris .....	5.00
Bayle & Lacoste .....	5.00
Welch & Co. ....	5.00
American Steel and Wire Co.....	5.00
D. Ghirardelli & Co .....	5.00
Yokohama Specie Bank .....	5.00
W. R. Grace & Co.....	5.00
Newman & Levinson .....	5.00
Emporium and Golden Rule Bazaar.....	5.00
Harry Unna Company .....	5.00
Blake, Moffitt & Towne.....	5.00
Norton Tanning Company .....	5.00
La Grande Laundry .....	5.00
Sherwood & Sherwood .....	5.00
Butler & Haldan .....	5.00
J. B. Stetson .....	5.00
Mrs. M. Skelly .....	5.00
Max Rosenberg .....	5.00
Dr. A. T. Leonard .....	5.00
S. Yakota, Japanese Consul .....	5.00
R. H. Pease .....	5.00
Thos. E. Ryan .....	5.00
Jos. A. Donohoe .....	5.00
A. Ruef .....	5.00
James McCullough .....	5.00
C. R., cash .....	5.00
Del Monte Milling Company .....	2.50
Haas Bros. ....	2.50
Wm. McCann .....	2.50
Gavin McNab .....	2.50
J. J. McDade .....	2.50
Frank B. Peterson & Co.....	2.50



Miss Mary Butler .....	2.50
Mathew Turner .....	2.50
John Bermingham .....	2.50
A. Vignier .....	2.00
A. J. Morrison .....	2.00
Lake & Co. ....	2.00
Kohlberg, Strauss & Frohman .....	1.00
Frank Clough .....	1.00
Wm. MacDonald .....	1.00
Wheeler & Wilson .....	1.00
S. H. Frank & Co. ....	1.00
Harpham & Jansen .....	1.00
Mrs. A. Bruguiera .....	1.00
H. W. B., cash .....	1.00

Total .....	<u>\$349.50</u>
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### GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, FLOUR, ETC.

Deming, Palmer & Co.,	Ivancovich & Co.,
Leon & Co.,	B. D. Pike & Co.,
Olsen & Bianchi,	Pacific Coast Cracker Co.,
Arnhold & Co.,	Jesse Moore Hunt,
Okai & Co.,	Rothschild & Ehrenpfort,
Hinz & Plagemann,	American Biscuit Company,
Mack & Co.,	Frank H. Tyler,
Lachman & Jacobi,	Spohn, Patrick & Co.,
O'Brien & Spotorno,	Leveson & Co.,
G. L. Sresovich,	C. S. Laumeister,
Pacific Coast Syrup Company,	Louis Taussig & Co.,
O'Callaghan & Nelson,	W. J. Kuiki,
Hilbert Brothers,	Christy, Wise & Co.

MEMBERSHIP.

Number of life members on roll Dec. 1, 1899.....	22	
Number of life members elected in 1900.....	5	
	<hr/>	
		27
Number died in 1900 .....	1	
Number resigned in 1900 .....	1	
	<hr/>	2
		<hr/>
		25
Number of annual members on roll Dec. 1, 1899.....		230
Number of annual members elected in 1900.....		77
		<hr/>
Total .....		307
Number of annual members dropped in 1900....	44	
Number of annual members resigned in 1900.....	6	
Number of annual members died in 1900.....	6	
Number changed to donators .....	2	
Number changed conditions of membership.....	10	
	<hr/>	68
		<hr/>
Total .....		239
Number of contributing on roll Dec. 1, 1899.....	63	
Number of contributing elected in 1900.....	23	
	<hr/>	
		86
Number dropped in 1900.....	11	
Number died in 1900.....	1	
	<hr/>	12
		<hr/>
		74
		<hr/>
Total .....		338

## RECAPITULATION.

No. of life members on roll Dec. 31, 1900.....	25
No. of annual members on roll Dec. 31, 1900.....	239
No. of contributing members on roll Dec. 31, 1900....	74
<hr/>	
Total number of members .....	338

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK J. KANE, Secretary.

**The Leader in Artistic  
Photography & Carbons,  
Platinums, Iridiums & &  
Bas-Relief**=====



The latest—*the Berlin Photograph*,  
\$3.00 per dozen, popular in Berlin,  
Paris and London.

The very latest—*the Victoria Cameo*,  
just being introduced to the Pho-  
tographic world by this studio,  
\$10.00 per dozen; unique in design  
and finish.

• *The Sculptograph* in relief, highest  
achievement in photography, \$15  
per dozen.

Views of Pacific Coast Scenery.

---

121 Post Street, San Francisco, California.

121 POST STREET ... ROOMS 7 TO 11  
 DON'T MISTAKE THE NUMBER

*Season*

1901

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1902



*Madam:* As the Winter season is fast approaching, we take the liberty to call your attention, especially, to the perfect cut of our

## *Fur @ Sealskin Jackets*

which has been the great success of our business. We would also state that we import direct all kinds of Furs and Skins, and in spite of the advancement we are able to furnish the best quality at our old prices. You are respectfully invited to call and inspect our goods. Yours very truly

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## SPECIMEN CASES.

---

Regnia Lee, also known as Ah Tui, a white child, lived with her mother at 18 Waverly Place, in China Town. Ng Wu Lee, a Chinese cook in the Irving, occupied the same apartments. He claimed the distinction of husband and father. The three occupied two rooms. All slept in one room. The child's only associates were Chinese, who frequented the mother's apartments and the Chinese saloons in the neighborhood. The child, now five years of age, is bright and bold and observing. Our Secretary determined to remove her from her vicious surroundings. He made application for guardianship of the child before Judge Coffey. The case was contested by the mother. Her attorney contended that the petitioner had manifested so much zeal to get possession of the child that he feared the mother and child would be separated forever and requested that the mother be allowed to name a guardian. Whereupon our Secretary withdrew in favor of any person whom the Court would approve. There the matter stands now on the reserve calendar. The mother and child, after the hearing of the case, moved from China Town to a white neighborhood. The attorney for the mother refused to bring the Chinaman into Court. Judge Coffey directed the Sheriff to do so, where the Oriental swore that he was the father of this flaxen-haired, blue-eyed girl. Judge Coffey stated that legally he was obliged to recognize him as the father, but that he did not believe that he was the father. The father of the child is a white man and the story is known only to a few, and that is a secret. The evidence given for petitioner went to show how demoralizing the child's surroundings were at the time. Members of the Sal-



vation Army testified that they had seen the child at late hours of the night entering Chinese saloons in the vicinity of where she lived with a bottle in her hand; that the child would attend their meetings alone and Chinamen would take her home. They were not considered good company by the Army people. On one occasion the child was taken to a house in the vicinity and when the Army lassies went for her they found the child sitting on a Chinaman's knees and he dressed only in his underwear.

---

K. Ito, a Japanese brothel keeper, was arrested by our Secretary for keeping an immoral house, and the three women inmates were removed from his den to the Presbyterian Mission. One was a minor girl; another was dying with consumption. Miss Cameron placed her in a hospital, from which she was subsequently released and died. This monster, Ito, would compel the dying creature to sit in her den night after night for his pecuniary benefit, and she would have died there but for our timely assistance. The third one became a domestic. These girls were brought here by Jap procurers to work in Japanese hotels. Many of these wronged girls falling into the pitfalls of these rascals are but fourteen years of age. The keepers have men traveling all the time between here and Japan as procurers. Ito was tried by a jury of his white peers and they very magnanimously acquitted the brute. The Prosecuting Attorney said that a stronger case could not have been made out against him.

---

Flossie D——, aged eleven years, lived with a family on Battery street. Her father, a colored man, followed seafaring for a living and her mother, a white woman, one of the lowest of the low and a vicious creature, absolutely abandoned the child. The family with whom she was placed could not care for her. Our Secretary secured a nice home for her in Alameda County, where she will be brought up, surrounded by all that is pure and refining.





JOSEPH MANNING.

(3 years of age.)

This little boy was taken charge of by our Secretary in the 800 block on Geary street, where he lived with his reputed mother and grandmother, both of whom were very dissipated. One hot day the old lady took a few glasses of beer and sat down on the street and went to sleep with the child alongside of her. She was carried to her home by a police officer and a citizen, who reported the case. On investigation, we found things in the house in a topsy-turvy and filthy condition—the mother lying in a room stupid under the influence of drink with her alleged husband—the grandmother and child in another room. The child was the very picture of neglect and had not the slightest particle of underwear on it. It was placed in an Infant Asylum in South San Francisco, for a few weeks, until the grandmother and mother ceased drinking. Their attachment for the child was worthy

of better treatment at their hands. After our Secretary was satisfied that they had stopped drinking he ordered the child to be returned to them. It has been well treated since. This picture is a true likeness of the child at the time it was rescued.

---

Mrs. Bartleson and her three children were found by our Secretary at 3099 Folsom street, in a most deplorable condition—not a morsel of food in the house, no furniture except a rotten box and a mattress placed on boxes. The kitchen sink was used as a table when they did eat. Neighbors in the vicinity took pity on the children and reported their condition. Mother and children were in a filthy condition. The poor children did not have clothing to cover them. The horse blankets of the Police Patrol were used to cover their nakedness. She was booked for cruelty to children. The two eldest children were placed in the Youths' Directory; the youngest one was placed with an aunt. The mother was committed to the Asylum for the Insane, where she had been a former inmate. Her husband is a wandering musician. The Demon, drink, was the cause of her troubles.

---

Mrs. McN—— of 256 Natoma street became a widow with five children, ranging in age from three to twelve years. This misfortune brought her a fortune of \$5,000 in life insurance. In less than two years' time she had dissipated more than \$3,000 of it, when our Secretary was requested to apply for letters of guardianship for the persons and estates of the children. The petition was granted and the children, with the exception of the youngest one, which was left with her, were placed in a Asylum.

---

Bert Forbes of Fifth street, found distributing obscene cards expensive. We arrested him and Judge Morgan fined him \$10 for the fun he had.

## ERNEST BONNELL.

Ernest Bonnell, five years of age, was rescued by the officers of this Society from his grandmother, at Ocean View, and placed in the Youth's Directory. This photograph of the child was taken at the time he was rescued and distinctly shows neglect. He lived with his eccentric relative in a cave and was fed as if he were a hog—on decomposed food, etc. The clothing that he wore was that of a man and the unfortunate



child had not even undergarments. His shoes were worn out and the skull cap he wore was given him by a neighbor. He could swear like a trooper and smoke like a Jap. Although he was only five years of age, his looks indicated many more—a small, weazened, sad face, and the body and statue of an ordinary three-year-old child. The old tyrant of a grandmother threatened our officers with death from a rusty rifle,

but by strategy they outwitted her and recovered the child and were speeding away on a car before she realized what had happened. Many relatives lived in this city, but none of them wanted the child, simply because it was stunted. God help the poor little innocents who are left in the hands of such relatives.

---

Turi Matsuda, a sixteen-year-old Japanese girl, was rescued from a Japanese brothel at 512 Dupont street and placed in the Presbyterian Mission by our Secretary, who arrested the landlady, Teuu Muri, three inmates and three visitors, the first named being charged with keeping a house of ill fame. She was tried before Judge Fritz, who convicted her and fined her \$20, notwithstanding the testimony of Captain of Police Wittman, who testified in her behalf, to the effect that the place was a respectable Japanese restaurant and tea house. Judge Fritz evidently did not believe him, although he was the captain of the district and as such officer is supposed to know every bawdy house in his territory.

---

Richard Sieke, another one of the army who would like to have public institutions take care of their children, was brought up with a round term by Judge Cabaniss when he found him guilty and ordered him to pay \$15 per month.

H. W. Schwartz was found guilty by Judge Fritz for omitting to provide the necessaries of life for his children. In his position as cook at a Fourth street restaurant he did not feel or realize the condition of his emaciated children whom he had deserted. His contribution of \$15 per month was made compulsory by the Court.

---

Frank Brown or Kohlberg of the age of eight years lived with a reputed aunt at 210 Turk street. She was very cruel to him. Neighbors reported neglect and bad treatment. Our Secretary removed the boy to the Youths' Directory and was subsequently appointed guardian.



SOW JUN. CHAN AH YING,

Sow Jun, seven years of age, was removed by our Secretary from 11 Spofford alley, China Town, to the Chinese Methodist Mission. Our Secretary was subsequently appointed guardian.

---

Chan Ah Ying, aged eight years, was taken from a brothel at 829 Washington street, where her mother was employed, and placed in the Chinese Methodist Mission by our Secretary, who was appointed guardian.

---

Louis Bahn, one of the many heartless fathers who refuse to provide for their offspring, was arrested and convicted for wilfully failing to provide for his children. Judge Cabaniss tempered Justice with Mercy by giving him a chance to provide and keep his children out of public institutions.

T. Murakami, a Japanese brothel keeper, who was located at 532 Pine street, was arrested by our Secretary and charged with keeping a house of ill fame. The two minor girls, inmates, were placed in the Presbyterian Mission. Judge Mogan convicted him and sentenced him to six months in the House of Correction or \$500 fine. He went to jail. He, like all of the brutal degenerates engaged in that business, would beat the poor helpless inmates if their receipts from their illicit calling were small, and the escape of one of these victims led to his arrest. These two girls were brought here by this man to work in a silk store at \$8 a week, and this was their end.

---

Mrs. K. Sullivan lived at 3 Alice street, with her two sons, James and John, aged six and four years respectively. She went calling one day and unfortunately for her she mixed drinks and jumped overboard at the Mission Street Wharf. She was rescued and charged with being drunk. When she sobered up her children were returned to her. A few months later she was reported from Zoe street, drinking with a male companion, and her children locked in the basement. We placed the boys in the Youths' Directory and the next day Judge Fritz gave her a severe reprimand and let her go. She is an old offender.

---

M. W. Roland was found living in a Fourth street lodging house with a notorious woman, with half a dozen names, and his two little children, Reuben and Josie. Reuben was obliged to sleep on the floor and Josie occupied the bed with them. His wife was obliged to leave him owing to his abuse. Upon her complaint, we investigated and everything was corroborated. At her request our Secretary applied for guardianship, obtained it and placed the children in the Ladies' Protection and Relief Society, where they are happy.



Mrs. Margaret Skelly neglected her two children, Mary, aged eight years, and Teresa, aged three years, at 309 Third street, for evil associates and too much beer. We arrested her and charged her with Cruelty to Children and Judge Morgan placed her on the retired list for three months in County Jail No. 2. The children were placed in Infant Orphan Asylum, South San Francisco.

Joseph James was obliged to change his residence from 1319 Green street to the penitentiary at San Quentin for the period of twelve years for a felonious assault on a twelve-year-old girl.

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Peter Magnussen, who resided at 209 Moulton street, was arrested and convicted for attempt to commit rape on his own daughter, fifteen years of age. When he failed in the attempt, he endeavored to have her committed to the Magdalen Asylum. His eagerness to get rid of her, led us to make an investigation, with the result that we placed him behind the bars at San Quentin for the period of five years and the girl went free.

## **Rules for Animal Officers.**

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1. Always wear your badge on your vest on the left breast.
2. Do not make arrests if you can avoid it. Admonish the driver. It is not the policy of this Society to make arrests only in aggravated cases.
3. Never make an arrest unless you observe the act committed and always procure the names of witnesses and addresses of them immediately.
4. If you are obliged to make an arrest exhibit your badge so it can be plainly seen and read, and state why you are making the arrest.
5. If a policeman is convenient when you make an arrest turn the prisoner over to him and tell him what charge you desire placed against the prisoner, and give him the number of your badge and your name and notify this office immediately.
6. You can put the driver's property in care of the Police Department or put it in a convenient livery stable and notify this office of your action.
7. Officers must use judgment. Horses have corns as well as human beings, and when newly shod sometimes walk a little lame. A horse that is permanently lame should be ordered out, as well as a horse with a sore back or sore shoulder, and that is done by displaying your badge to the driver and in a gentlemanly manner warn him. Otherwise you will be obliged to arrest him or report him at this office. Always secure his name and number of vehicle if possible.
8. Do not make yourself too officious when occasion requires you to show your authority; the quieter you perform

your duty the more your interference on the part of the brute will be appreciated by the public.

9. Never make an exhibition of yourself by showing anger when you are in the performance of your duty. If vile language is applied to you, heed it not. You must expect abuse and rebuffs in every noble work.

10. Never shoot a horse, or kill any animal, unless you have the owner's consent, and that made in the presence of a witness, or as otherwise provided in Section 13, P. C.

11. Never allow your badge to pass into the possession of another. The officer to whom the badge was given would be responsible to any individual to whom injury was done by the unwarranted use of the badge.

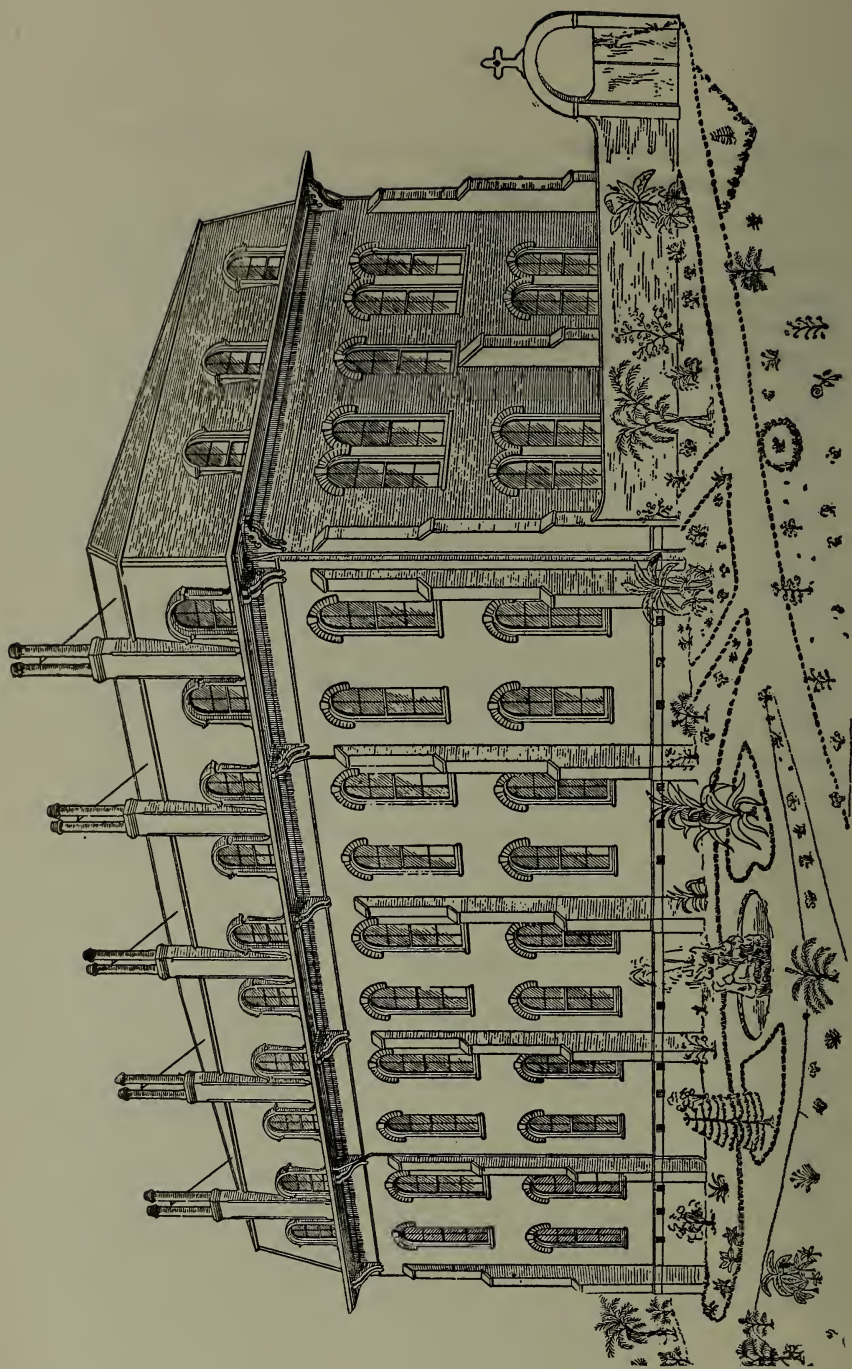
12. Endeavor to report all cases that come under your notice to this office and the particulars thereof. If you do not wish to give a warning or reprimand yourself, give name and address of individual and an officer will be sent from this office to do so.

13. In killing a horse the officer should stand in front of the animal with a pistol six inches from the skull, aiming at a point in the middle of the forehead.

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### Always

Remember that the spirit and office of this organization is to educate, rather than punish. No personal animosity should be allowed under any consideration. All work should be done without exhibition of temper or irritation. Remember that you should not make an arrest unless you have a witness. Endeavor to communicate with the office, when you have an aggravated case. Proceed according to law, as otherwise you lay yourselves open to prosecution by the person injured.



## The Josephinum Orphanage.

The Josephinum is a charitable institution conducted by the Dominican Sisters at the historical Mission San Jose. Little ones bereft of parental care find in this institution every advantage that can contribute to their moral and physical welfare. The building, a large brick structure, is situated on a sloping plateau. Spacious grounds, laid out in lawns and flower plants, surround it. Broad avenues lined on either side by stately olive trees, planted a century ago by Franciscan Fathers, intersect one another and add to the beauty of the Asylum and the happiness and pleasure of its inmates.



# BY-LAWS.

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## ARTICLE I.

This society shall be known as the Pacific Society for the Suppression of Vice, Prevention of Cruelty to Children and Animals, and its objects shall be the promotion of the public morals and the removal, as far as possible, of all corrupting influences and to prevent cruel and inhuman treatment of children, animals and human beings.

## ARTICLE II.

The control of its affairs shall be vested in a Board of Five Directors, and the officers shall be President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer and Attorney. The Secretary shall be an ex-officio member of the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors shall have the power of selecting fifteen Honorary Vice-Presidents from the membership of the society. The President, and in his absence the Vice-President, shall preside at all meetings of the society, sign all necessary documents and warrants ordered drawn on the Treasurer.

## ARTICLE III.

The Secretary shall conduct all correspondence of the society; keep true and accurate books of account and copies of letters sent in behalf of the society; send out all notices of meetings, attend the same personally, and keep the minutes thereof and of all meetings of the Board of Directors. He shall assign and fix the corporate seal of the society to all communications officially sent and other documents; countersign warrants ordered drawn upon the Treasurer; collect all moneys and dues and pay the same over to the Treasurer.

immediately, except the sum of twenty-five (25) dollars, which he shall retain to meet contingent expenses. He shall make a monthly report of the business of the society on the second Wednesday of each month, and an annual report on the second Wednesday of January of each year, and shall perform such other duties as may at any time be requested of him by the Board of Directors.

#### ARTICLE IV.

The Treasurer shall receive all moneys, and shall pay the same out only upon warrants drawn and properly signed by the President and countersigned by the Secretary, and keep true and accurate books of account and submit a correct statement of the year's business of the society at the annual meeting thereof, and to the Board of Directors at its regular monthly meeting.

#### ARTICLE V.

There shall be appointed, at the first meeting of the Board of Directors, a Finance and Auditing Committee, whose duty it shall be to pass upon all bills, and to examine and report upon all of the books and reports of the officers of the society at the annual meeting.

#### ARTICLE VI.

The Secretary and the Attorney of the society shall be the only officers thereof who shall receive any compensation, which compensation shall be fixed by the Board of Directors.

#### ARTICLE VII.

The Secretary and Treasurer shall give bonds in an amount to be fixed by the Board of Directors, who shall approve the sureties thereon.



## ARTICLE VIII.

The regular meetings of the Board of Directors shall be held at the office of the society on the second Wednesday of each month at 8 p. m. Special meetings of the Board of Directors shall be called at any time by the Secretary, upon the written request of the President or of three members of the Board of Directors. The annual meetings of the society shall be held at the office of the society on the second Wednesday in January of each year, at the hour of 8 p. m. The payment of an annual subscription of five dollars, United States gold coin, by any person elected by the Board of Directors, shall constitute the person so elected a member of the society, and the payment on like conditions of fifty dollars shall entitle the person so paying to life membership. The payment of an annual subscription of at least two dollars and fifty cents by any person shall constitute said person a contributing member of the society. The Board of Directors may, for good and sufficient reason, elect persons as honorary members.

The By-Laws may be amended as provided by law, and notice of the proposed change must be given at the meeting preceding the one on which it is to be acted upon.

## FORM OF BEQUEST.

To those who may feel disposed to donate by last will to the benevolent objects of this society the following is submitted as a form:

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### FORM OF BEQUEST OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

I give and bequeath unto the "Pacific Society for the Suppression of Vice, Prevention of Cruelty to Children and Animals," a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of California, the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ dollars, to be applied by it in aid of the objects and purposes of said corporation.

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### SAVE FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR

by becoming a member of this society. Why do you pay five dollars a year into a society for the protection of animals, and five dollars a year into a society for the protection of children? When you can join this society, which embraces both animals and children for five dollars a year. The report of the society shows that we are deserving of your support.

## Objects of the Society.

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The purposes for which it is formed are to suppress, and aid and assist in the suppression of vice and vicious trade; to prevent cruel and inhuman treatment of animals, children and human beings; to prevent children from being enticed away from their parents or guardians for vicious, bad or immoral purposes; to prevent the keeping or employing of minors in places or houses of prostitution or ill-fame, dives, saloons and places where liquor or intoxicants of any kind are sold or disposed of, or where there is any opportunity for minors to see or learn bad or vicious habits or gambling, or to associate with thieves, vagrants or persons of questionable repute and bad character; and, generally, to aid and assist, by every legal means possible, the enforcement and execution of all laws passed by the Legislature of the State of California for the protection of minors and other persons exposed to evil and pernicious influences, and also to see that all crimes against religion, conscience and good morals are prosecuted, and the offender punished according to the laws of this State; to obtain subscriptions and donations, and accept legacies and bequests for the purposes of carrying into execution the laws of the State of California and the objects of this corporation; and, generally, to do and carry on and transact any and all kinds of business, and to engage in any and all transactions and enterprises which may be or become necessary, useful or appurtenant or auxiliary to any or all of the purposes or objects of this corporation.

To enforce the laws for the suppression of the trade in and circulation of obscene literature, illustrations and articles for indecent and immoral purposes.

The object of this Society is to prevent cruelty to children and animals, and to punish those guilty of the commission of

cruelty as an example to deter others. It desires to educate the human instincts of society; to rescue children from depraved and vicious surroundings; to place them in good homes or institutions, and when there prevent improper persons from again securing their custody. It also compels negligent and delinquent parents to support their children and thus save the taxpayers unjustifiable expense by keeping them out of Public Institutions. Since its formation, this Society, through its Secretary, has saved many hundreds of children who would have matured into criminals or paupers.

The work of humane societies in this State relates to the prevention and prosecution of any form of cruelty, to any and all animals and fowl, domestic or wild, and children, (boys) under twenty-one years of age, and (girls) under eighteen years of age. Frequently adults are sent to the office of the Society. It has no jurisdiction in such cases. The laws in the PENAL CODE, relating to children, are as follows:

Kidnapping, rape, abduction, abandonment, failure to provide, admitting to saloons, selling liquor to children, selling them tobacco, keeping them in disorderly houses, or used for begging, or as acrobats. Also prohibits marriages with or between children. It also provides for guardianships of children, where parents are incompetent, drunken, cruel, vicious or criminal or improper guardians.

The laws in respect to the Prevention of Cruelty to animals are as follows:

Any person who overdrives, overloads, tortures or cruelly beats or wantonly injures, maims, mutilates or kills any animal or deprives it of necessary food or drink or permits any such treatment, is guilty of a crime. Also forbids poisoning or attempting to poison animals or fowl. Dog fights and cock fights are also prohibited under the statute.

The laws in respect to the suppression of obscene literature and lewd pictures are equally explicit.

Any person who writes, composes, stereotypes, prints, publishes, sells, distributes, keeps for sale or exhibits any obscene or indecent writing, paper or book; or designs, copies, draws, engraves, paints or otherwise prepares any obscene or indecent picture or print; or moulds, cuts, casts or otherwise makes any obscene or indecent figure; or writes, composes or publishes, any notice or advertisement of any such writing, paper, book, picture, print or figure; or sings any lewd or obscene song, ballad or other words in any public place or in place where there are persons present to be annoyed thereby, or take part in any model artist exhibition or procures, counsels or assists any person so to expose himself.

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### **What the Society Wishes to Do.**

It wishes to stop cruelty to children, and to rescue them from vicious influences, and make good citizens of them.

It wishes to stop cruelty to animals, the driving of galled, disabled, crippled or sick horses; the overloading, overdriving of them, underfeeding and neglect of shelter for animals, and the cruel methods employed in shipping animals and fowl on cars and boats. It wishes to stop dog fights and cock fights, and the mutilation of dog's ears or tails, and horse's tails. It wishes to teach children to be humane, and to treat with kindness animals and birds, tame and wild; and to introduce humane literature in schools and homes. It wishes to encourage better methods of slaughtering and more scientific horseshoeing, and better care of stock and more regular feeding of animals and fowls, also to encourage better roads. It wishes to establish free dispensaries where sick animals of all kinds may be treated by the best veterinary sur-

geons without charge, and to maintain hospitals and shelters for their care.

It wishes to have free courses of lectures for the instruction of horseshoers, stablemen, drivers of delivery wagons, trucks, coal carts, trainers, milkmen, bakers and butchers by competent veterinary doctors to teach them the value of kindness and consideration; as well as how to kill an animal fatally injured and how to treat a sick animal in the absence of a surgeon.

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### **What the Society Wishes the Public to Do.**

What the Society wishes the public to do

It wishes every person in the community to join with it in making its humane work successful and to become a member thereof.

It wishes persons to give money to forward any department of its work or for the accomplishment of any of the specific objects just mentioned.

It wishes donations, gifts and legacies to form a reserve fund, which will guarantee its perpetuity and safe guard its finances. The "Report of the Society," demonstrates whether it is worthy.

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### **Notice to the Public.**

Why is it that Societies of this kind are necessary? Why do not the police look after neglected children and abused animals and the circulation of obscene literature? It has been found that most of the laws relating to or effecting children or animals are dead letters unless enforced by the systematic work of the agents of a regularly organized and duly incorporated Society instituted for that purpose.



Abused and neglected children and suffering animals cannot go into court with their grievances.

The Society speaks and acts for those who cannot speak for themselves. Every person (man, woman or child), who wishes to assist in this work is requested to contribute to this Society.

The Society needs members. Persons not wishing to become members, can donate. Persons wishing to contribute and who would like to have the work explained in detail can be enlightened by addressing our Secretary and he will call.

The Life Membership is \$50.00 and for Annual Membership, \$5.00 and for contributing membership, \$2.50.

It needs an endowment to give it a steady income, and it is desired that all who can afford it, should take out Life Membership or make its equivalent in a donation. All contributions and communications should be sent to Frank J. Kane, Secretary, 14 McAllister Street, San Francisco, Cal.

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### **Friendly Assistance.**

Every person should make it his or her business to report all cases coming under the jurisdiction of this Society, at the office of same and it will receive prompt attention. The work can be materially aided. Cases should be reported whether requiring prosecution or not. Complaints will not receive attention unless accompanied by complainant's name and address.

## AN UNFAIR JUDGE

Is Charles T. Conlan of Department 2 of the Police Court. If ever a man endeavored to ruin another, this man tried his utmost to ruin me, simply because I published a supplement in my last Report exposing his duplicity in cases that were brought into his court by me and which I again respectfully submit to the public for perusal under the heading of "Supplement."

The Judge has endeavored to make the public believe that I am a blackmailer of keepers of Japanese houses of ill-fame. A Japanese interpreter, M. Miyakawa, who had always acted for me in rescuing minor Japanese girls from brothels, was the innocent cause of the Judge's attack. The same interpreter was requested by ex-Chief of Police Biggy to assist the Police Department in raiding the Japanese houses of ill-fame and arresting the inmates thereof, in the vicinity of Pine and Dupont streets. These raids continued for several weeks. These I had nothing to do with. Without the services of the interpreter, I could not carry on the work. It was finally decided by the masters of these dens, in a meeting, to stop my raids and the taking away of their minor girls and the arresting of the keepers. The loss of the girls and the expense of employing lawyers to defend them in court was ruining them in their immoral traffic. If the interpreter was out of the way, they would again be unmolested. No other Japanese would have the courage to act as interpreter to lead the crusade against these scoundrels. Therefore, it was necessary to get Mr. Miyakawa out of the way. So they enlisted the services of certain police officials and a job was concocted and carried out. I had searched the Japanese house of ill-fame at 512 Dupont street for a sixteen-year-old girl who had been taken from the Brannan Street Dock in a

hack by the notorious procurer of Japanese girls, Yakoto. My information was that he had placed the girl in that house, as he was fearful of placing her in his den at 843 Washington street, as I had raided it several times. I visited the house at No. 512 Dupont street on two occasions with the interpreter. In that house, hanging on a wall was a liquor license giving the mistress the right to sell liquor, etc. I remarked to the woman, through the interpreter, that if I found the girl in her house I would have the license revoked. A scamp of a Japanese named Sakabe, a lover of the mistress of the house, told the Captain of Police of the district that Miyakawa would, for \$25, not molest the license. The Captain, so he testified before Judge Fritz at the trial, went to this house and with the Chief of Police concealed themselves in a closet and sent for the interpreter to come and he would learn where the girl was. He refused to go alone and the two gentlemen in the closet were outwitted. Then Sakabe was selected by the Captain to accomplish what he failed in.

One evening while the interpreter was at dinner in a Post street restaurant, this tool of the police entered and placed \$25.00 on the table in front of the interpreter and ran out and returned in a few minutes with a policeman. The money was still on the table. The patrolman took the money and the interpreter to the Captain's office, where he was detained for three hours. After interrogation, he was told to go and to report next morning. Next morning I was sent for and the rest of my assistants, and the result of the conference with the Chief was my declaration that I would not believe the keepers of those brothels nor any one connected with them under oath, and that I would stand by Miyakawa until they proved him guilty. That was like flaunting a red rag in the face of a mad bull. The idea of me declaring myself in his defense when the police wanted him convicted before trial. The police then set to work and after a few days of coaching succeeded in getting the mistress at 512 Dupont street to swear to a

complaint against the interpreter for extortion. Two reporters on evening papers wrote scorching articles against me, the details of which were supplied by the police. These men had grievances to satisfy and they satisfied them to their heart's content. Every line was filled with malice. The warrant was issued by Judge Fritz. The case was tried by piecemeal and lasted over six months, ending in a dismissal. During intervals, the harlots in this house and their male consorts could be seen emerging from Police Headquarters; their testimony would have to dove-tail, you know.

Several weeks after the hearing of the case was begun in Judge Fritz's Court, the Judge took his vacation. The case was then transferred to Judge Conlan on a question of bail. The bail was satisfactory to Fritz, but the Oracle of Department 2 was not satisfied—he wanted to get even with me for publishing his duplicity. He directed that the interpreter be brought before him, when Conlan, in open court, and in my absence assailed me by calling me a black-mailing scoundrel, etc.; that I ought to be in San Quentin. He quoted Chief of Police Sullivan as saying that he would take my star from me; that I was a disgrace to the community. He knew his words would be noted as official—he occupying the bench at the time. Chief Sullivan never uttered the words. He told me at the time “not to attribute to him what Judge Conlan had said and was published.” Conlan would order the unfortunate Japanese to jail until he could procure higher bonds, as an excuse to get a confession from the interpreter that would implicate me, where he would be kept for an hour or so, and while there he would be visited by police officers, shyster lawyers and other remnants of humanity friendly to Conlan, and urged to implicate Kane some way and the Judge would dismiss the case. Conlan had no jurisdiction in this case because it was still before Judge Fritz, but he would make the Jap believe he had. Conlan even told him that he would give him the

position of Court Interpreter. He could not do that, either, even if it were in his power.

One day a shyster lawyer, who a short time ago peddled shoestrings, which occupation is far more respectable, and I dare say more remunerative, than that of a jackknife shyster lawyer, took the interpreter to a room on Kearny street on the pretense of transacting some business with him and then excused himself for a few minutes and did not return for three hours. In the meantime the interpreter tried to get out, but could not. It seems that the door was so fixed that it could not be opened from the inside, and there he was forced to remain. When the shyster returned he manifested surprise that the man was still there. He then told him that he had seen some of their friends—a judge and a captain of police. They would like him to go to the Judge's home on Fillmore street, where there were several gentlemen waiting for him to come, and tell them that Kane was implicated. If he would only do that the case would be dismissed next morning, but the interpreter did not go. Judge Conlan lives at Fillmore and Page streets. The interpreter was followed about the city for several days by an officer, to observe if he had any communication with "Kane, the 'scoundrel.'" They would try to apprehend the interpreter on Saturdays and Sundays so that he would have to stay in jail over night for want of bail.

The Japanese merchants, with whom Miyakawa stands well, would always succeed in hiding him from his pursuer. In court, the Chief would take more interest in this case than in the many murder cases at the time. Of course that can be overlooked. At that time the Chief was inexperienced. He had bad advisers. Here is a sample of Conlan's utterances as published: "Kane was seen in a dark hallway of the Murphy Building one day telling the Jap to keep a stiff upper lip." When, as a matter of fact, I was in East Oakland at the time and had not seen the Jap for ten days.



Now why was this done? It was done to injure me simply because I performed my duty in a fearless manner. I played no favorites in my raids, not like the police did when they were arresting the Japanese inmates of the houses in the vicinity of Pine and Dupont streets. The house at 512 Dupont street was not molested by them. The interpreter was told by the sergeant who was detailed that if he went into that house he would get into trouble. The reader will observe that when I went into that house I got into trouble.

During the hearing of the case against the interpreter, I raided the house and rescued a seventeen-year-old girl, whom I placed in the Presbyterian Mission, and arrested the mistress, the complaining witness against the interpreter, and several inmates and visitors. This case happened to come before Judge Fritz also, during the hearing of the interpreter's case. Captain Wittman testified that 512 Dupont street was a respectable Japanese restaurant, and that it was not a house of ill-fame. He also testified for the defense of the woman I arrested and charged with keeping a house of ill-fame, "that it was a respectable house—it was a tea house and restaurant." Notwithstanding Wittman's efforts in behalf of the Japanese harlot, Judge Fritz convicted her and fined her \$20.00. The Judge's decision demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt that he did not believe Wittman's testimony. Now, the result of this persecution has given the keepers of these bawdy houses new life. They have reopened and young girls are being procured and placed in these dens without any molestation. The masters have succeeded in their purpose; have frightened the Christian element of the Japanese so they will not act as interpreters against the keepers of these houses in the future. If there is such a thing as sweating blood, I did during the hearing of the interpreter's case, between the attacks of Conlan and the newspaper articles. I suffered as only an innocent man can. If I am a blackmailer, it is strange that I was not found



out before, and I would have been a fool to place myself in the power of a Japanese who was a comparative stranger to me. I always found him truthful and zealous, and I believe that he was sincere in his attitude, as is my attitude towards the vicious element of this city. He held references that gave him standing also. If he had an ulterior motive, it was beyond my comprehension. I always did, and do yet, believe him innocent. There would never have been a case against him but for the police desiring to get him out of the way.

Now, as for Judge Conlan, the Supplement printed herein was the cause of his attack upon me, and as he will probably be a candidate for re-election this year, I trust that the reader will, when he votes on election day, assist in relegating him into political obscurity. Read what Jas. H. Barry of the "Star" said about him.

FRANK J. KANE.

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### A PARTISAN JUDGE.

("Star," July 28, 1900).

Police Judge Conlan's virulent attack on Special Officer Frank Kane, in the case of the People vs. Miyakawa, is a disgrace to the jurisprudence of California. The Judge is reported on two occasions to have indulged in language fit only for a third-rate barroom, against an absent man not charged with any offense, and to have openly and repeatedly offered to extend judicial favors to a man charged with a serious crime if the latter would give testimony calculated to send the other, the Judge's enemy, to the State prison. The Japanese seems not to have been willing to gain immunity by complying with the Judge's suggestion, and the Judge's scheme of vengeance has consequently been delayed until he can find some other criminal willing to give the desired testimony for the price of immunity. No doubt the Judge can eventually secure such testimony if he con-

tinues to make the same proposition to the criminals who come before him and whose liberties are within his power.

We do not know whether Kane is honest or dishonest, guilty or not guilty, but we do know that neither honesty nor innocence is any protection against the methods pursued by Judge Conlan in the case mentioned, and that there should be some summary mode of removing from office any Judge who will resort to such methods.

It is a singular fact, too, that Judge Conlan and Captain Wittman should be united in a fight against Kane for alleged misconduct in the suppression of immorality, after their own disgraceful controversy of a few years ago, in which both combatants retired from the field disfigured and shattered by the mud-slinging encounter.

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### COWARDLY JUDGES.

Acting Mayor Tobin is to be congratulated for taking the Police Judges to task for failure to perform their duty in the Chretien case.

He called them before him and wanted to know why they had declined to hear and determine it. Conlan (to whose Court it had been assigned) gave every reason but the right one, which is, that he was AFRAID to try the case, for no matter which way he would decide, he might make political enemies.

Judge Cabaniss is not built that way. In the performance of his duties he knows not friend and fears not foe. He does the right as he sees the right. Noting how reluctant Conlan was to have the Chretien case, he took it himself and will undoubtedly try and decide it upon its merits. It may, however, be necessary to file a new complaint against Chretien, as his attorneys have moved that all the charges against him be dismissed on the ground that the hearing had several

times been continued against his protests and the statute provides that where such continuances are extended over six days (as in this case), the defendant is entitled to a dismissal.

It certainly does look, to a man up a tree, as if the County Jail would be ornamented by the enforced presence there of a police judge or two.

(“Star,” July 28, 1900.)

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### CRIMINALS TO TRY CRIMINALS.

The right to challenge persons proposed for jurymen is a sacred one and should not be denied for any reasonable cause. But Police Judge Conlan has gone too far in admitting that a juror is ineligible to try pool-sellers, etc., who believes pool-selling to be an evil which should be suppressed. To be logical, it should be ruled that a man who has a prejudice against persons who take other people's property is ineligible to try any one for larceny and that a man who believes murder to be criminal should be excluded from trying a person accused thereof, because in each case it might be “taking an unfair advantage of the accused.” Only thieves and murderers would be eligible on that plan if only gamblers are fit to try persons accused of violating laws in restriction of that practice. It is not prejudice against crime which disqualifies a juror, but prejudice against the accused. It is high time that Judge Conlan should be retired to private life.

(“Star,” July 28, 1900.)

# Misfit Clothing Parlor



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REFERENCES . . . . . CROCKER-WOOLWORTH BANK

## SUPPLEMENT.

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As the Secretary of this Society I deem it necessary to give to the members thereof a statement of facts concerning certain cases that were brought into Department 2 of the Police Court for trial by me and the treatment I received at the hands of the judge presiding in this court. On perusal the reader can draw his own conclusions.

On the first day of September, 1898, I was sitting in Judge Conlan's Court Room, when, by a nod of his head, he called me up to the bench and said to me: "Why, don't you go after Bacon Place now and close it up?" I told him it was a Police measure, and that the Society had never interfered with the "social evil," and that we had confined our work in this direction to the suppression of obscene literature and pictures. He said, "the police will never do anything there, I know that just as sure as I am sitting here. It is a shame that such a condition of affairs should exist there right opposite St. Mary's Church; if you take hold I will give you warrants for the owners, lessees and the women, arrest them for vagrancy and subpoena all the police in the tenderloin. I will make them testify to what those places are." I told him I would see the Paulist Fathers about it. I saw Rev. M. Otis a few days after and repeated to him what Judge Conlan had said. Father Otis did not receive the proposition with favor. He said he did not trust Judge Conlan on account of the way he had acted on a former occasion—some months before, when the keeper of a house of ill fame, with several workmen, had been arrested for violating the fire ordinance in decreasing the size and multiplying the number of "cribs" right in front of the Church door—working from early Sunday morning

till late in the evening—the cases fell into Judge Conlan's Court, and the manner in which he had treated these cases made Father Otis distrust him, and he suspected that a sinister motive had actuated him in suggesting the prosecution of the Bacon Place Dives, and so he declined to favor any action at that time. I told Judge Conlan the result of the interview, and he said, "Well, I am all right on Bacon Place, he need not be afraid of me on that score."

We discussed the Bacon Place question almost daily for some time after. He would call me up to the Bench by a nod of his head or beckon with his finger.

On September 24, 1898, I invited Judge Conlan to attend a meeting of St. Mary's Square Association, which was to be held in the basement of the Church, corner California and Dupont streets. He asked me to meet him in the rectory, and I promised to do so at 8 o'clock that evening. We met at the appointed hour and place, and he asked for an introduction to Father Otis. I introduced them, and right then and there the Judge repeated what he had told me. He tried to explain why he had handled the other cases in the way he did, and declared he would prove by his conduct in the Bacon Place cases that the reverend gentleman's suspicions were unfounded. He would issue warrants and would convict them so quick that he would knock them silly. He was sure they would waive juries, and after a few of them were convicted, the place would close up. His subsequent conduct was to be a test of his sincerity. He stayed at the rectory about fifteen minutes, and then took his departure. Mr. Conlan did not attend the meeting of St. Mary's Square Association. He said he might be recognized, and then the Frenchmen would think that he was not their friend any more, and he slunk away in the darkness.

After a conference between Father Otis, Geo. D. Shadburne, myself and other members of the Association, it was concluded that the Chief of Police should be asked to close up the dives on Bacon Place before the Society took any steps



in that direction. I was delegated to see the Chief on September 26, 1898.

I called on the Chief, and stated the purpose of my visit. It gave him a fit. He ranted and raved and gurgled, and when he came to, he roared, "Bacon Place is private property, send the principals to me, and I will discuss it with them." He made a deliberate mis-statement when he said Bacon Place was private property. Mr. Shadburne went before him and Lees told him a yarn, and also said if I attempted to arrest any one on Bacon Place, he would put every obstacle in his power in my way. I told Judge Conlan what he said. He then told me to get a copy of the leases of the property on Bacon Place, and he even went so far as to get a friend of his in the Tax Collector's Office to get the necessary data from the Recorder's books, which I have in my possession.

On September 27, 1898, Father Otis, Mr. Shadburne and myself talked the matter over, and we agreed that Lees would not do anything, and as Conlan had promised to stand by us until Bacon Place was closed up, I should go ahead and get the evidence. I immediately undertook to do so.

Meetings between Conlan and me were frequent, and always in the Court room, and the subject, closing Bacon Place, would be talked over, what evidence was necessary, and how to get it, and what charges should be preferred and whom to arrest.

He frequently told me there would be no danger of these people demanding juries. He would say: "I am friendly with them; I was the attorney for all those people before I went on the Bench, and they have confidence in me, and all I want is one case and Bacon Place won't last long. A \$500 fine would close it up like lightning." I began gathering evidence against the lessees of the property, on Bacon Place, and also against the occupants of the cribs. Before I commenced gathering evidence on Bacon Place I received information concerning a house of ill fame, at 613 1-2 Dupont Street, opposite St. Mary's Church, to the effect that the keeper of the

house, a French woman, named Marie Gomme't, was a procurer of young French girls in Paris, whom she brought here and compelled them to adopt and lead a life of shame. I worked on this case at the same time I worked on the Bacon Place cases, and on October 27th, I applied to Judge Conlan for warrants for Marie Gomme't, Fleurry Gomme't, Philomena Barge, Louisa LeBaron, Lena Fremay, the first named for keeping a house of ill fame, Fleurry Gomme't for living in a house of ill fame, and being inmates of a house of ill fame for the latter three. Conlan told me to let that case stand awhile. I insisted. He asked me why I wanted to arrest those people, there being no complaint against that house. He asked me what evidence I had. I told him I had evidence against the woman Gomme't to the effect that she was a professional procuress of girls in Paris, and I wanted the warrants before I made any arrests on Bacon Place. He gave me warrants on the 28th inst for Marie Gomme't, Philomena Barge, Louisa LeBaron and Lena Fremay. He put the complaint and warrant for Fleurry Gomme't in his pocket, and remarked I did not want to arrest him, he was a friend of his, just bring in the women—and he walked out of the Court room. I had the warrants served that night at 613½ Dupont Street, and also arrested three visitors, a negro who gave the name of Wm. Ashton, who put up \$20.00 cash bail and was never seen again, James Piver, an Italian, who remained in jail all night, and who was dismissed next morning, with my consent. Being all night in jail, until 11 a. m. was deemed sufficient punishment, and the third visitor happened to be Fleurry Gomme't, the Judge's friend, but he gave his name at the California Street Police Station as G. Fluerry.

October 29, 1898.

All of the defendants were called in Department 2, Police Court, Judge Conlan; except the negro, Madam Gomme't's friend. A plea of not guilty and jury waived, was made and entered, and the case continued until November 3, 1898.

November 3, 1898.

Cases called for trial, prosecution answered ready, but, Justice Kerrigan was sitting as Judge, and he stated that Judge Conlan was too ill to appear in Court, and requested him to continue the cases of these particular defendants for one week. T. J. Lennon, for the prosecution, was satisfied with the Justice trying the cases, but, as the Judge of the Court requested the continuance, out of deference to his wishes in the matter, the cases were put over until 11th day of November, 1898. Right here I want to call the readers' attention to the fact that Election Day had come and gone, Judge Conlan found himself re-elected with a larger majority than ever he got before. Why such a large majority? Could it have been that the forces of the moralists and the immoralists were responsible for such a big majority? Were both forces led to believe that the honorable Judge of Department 2, Police Court, was their friend—Food for reflection!

November 11, 1898.

Judge Conlan still ill, Justice Kerrigan presiding. All of the cases were continued at request of Judge Conlan, until November 25th. I went to Judge Conlan's residence that afternoon and saw him. He told me he would be in Court that day and would surely force the defendants to trial.

November 14, 1898.

Saw Judge Conlan at his home. He told me that three individuals, all saloon keepers, had been to him and wanted him to dismiss the cases against the Gommets. These men were always in the Court room, when the cases were called, talking to the Judge and the defendants.

November 22, 1898.

Conlan told me in his chambers, that he heard while in the Baldwin Hotel last night, that all the defendants would demand juries.

November 23, 1898.

Conlan told me in his chambers, after Court adjourned, that the Gomet cases would surely go to trial on the 25th inst. He said to me: "They have already made their pleas." I

said: "Yes, plead not guilty and waived juries." Then he spoke about Marie Gommet. How much will I give her? I told him I desired a conviction and the evacuation of the premises at 613½ Dupont Street. He could use his judgment about the penalty.

November 25, 1898.

Cases of Marie Gommet, et al, called.

Prosecution answered ready. Marie Gommet was without Counsel. (Another trick to cause delay.) She stood up, when called, and two shyster attorneys, who had appeared for her on previous callings of the case, sat in their chairs mute. She was asked if she had an attorney. She looked at these two worthies. They were asked if they appeared for the defendant. One said the other represented her. The result of this move was another continuance until December 3, 1898.

December 3, 1898.

Counsel for Marie Gommet moved for a change of Venue, alleging bias on the part of the Judge, and also to withdraw plea already made and demanded a jury. Taken under advisement until the 5th inst.

December 5, 1898.

Change of Venue denied, and jury allowed over till December 6, 1898, to be set.

December 6, 1898.

Case set for a trial jury, December 13, 1898, at 2 p. m.

December 13, 1898.

Case of Marie Gommet called at 2 p. m., in Department 2, Police Court, Justice of the Peace J. E. Barry, presiding. Judge Conlan absent. The defendants' attorney asked for a month's continuance. Denied. Then he asked for a week's continuance. Denied. Then he raised the question that the Clerk of the Court was not present, and therefore, the Court was not fully organized. Denied. Then the Assistant Clerk was objected to as acting Clerk. Overruled. The jury was polled, and only twenty-two answered their names out of a venire of forty jurors.

Defense argued there were not enough jurors and moved for a week's continuance, which was granted, all of which was against the vigorous objections of the Counsel for the prosecution, T. J. Lennon. A new venire was ordered to issue for December 20, 1898, at 2 p. m.

December 20, 1898.

Case called; prosecution ready. Justice Barry presiding. Counsel for defendant presented a certificate from a physician stating that she was too ill to appear in Court. Jurors summoned were dismissed. Case continued until January 5, 1899.

January 5, 1899.

Case called by Justice J. E. Barry, who was presiding. He said he had made up his mind not to try the case. He had been attacked by the Counsel for the prosecution, who said he was not getting a fair deal, and he would leave it for another Judge to try. Counsel for defendant said they were ready to go to trial. The jury had been summoned, the defendant and all the witnesses for the defense were present, and they would insist on their client being tried now or else discharged from custody. Barry refused to go trial, and he refused to dismiss **and continued the case** until January 10, 1899, against the protests of Counsel for the prosecution and defense.

January 5, 1899.

Louisa LeBaron, one of the co-defendants, was surrendered by her bondsmen, at 2:40 p. m., and booked at the City Prison. This was immediately after the continuance of the Gommet case.

Louisa LeBaron was brought before Conlan, when his calendar was finished, and when everybody had left the Court room, except the officers of the Court, and in the absence of any of the representatives of the prosecution, her Counsel, asked that she be discharged from custody. Judge Conlan dismissed the case, without waiting to consult the prosecution. When I spoke to him about the dismissal, he said the prosecuting attorney in his Court, had moved that the case be dismissed, and he thought the woman was one of the Ba-



con Street women. He was led to believe so. Conlan knew she was an important witness against the defendant Gommet, as she was one of three girls, who were brought here from Paris.

January 6, 1899.

January 10, 1899.

Case of Marie Gommet called, Department 2, Conlan presiding, and continued until the 14th. Counsel for the defense gave notice that they would show that the Court had lost jurisdiction.

January 14, 1899.

Case called; Conlan presiding. Counsel asked for a dismissal of the case, for the reason the Court had lost jurisdiction. The Court said he would give them a change of venue, but would not dismiss. Case was put over to January 19, 1899.

January 19, 1899.

Case called; Conlan presiding. Went over on question of but would not dismiss. Case was put over to January 19, 1899.

January 26, 1899.

Case called; Conlan presiding. Counsel for the defense moved the case be dismissed on the ground that the case had lost jurisdiction. It may be well to explain here how the case lost jurisdiction. On January 5th, when Justice Barry refused to go to trial, at that time the defendant was ready to proceed to trial before a jury, and he refused and could not offer any legal reasons for his conduct. He was simply put there by Conlan to discourage the prosecution and by reason of his action, the case did lose jurisdiction. But, Conlan, in order to carry the case on in Court, transferred it to Department 3, which is presided over by Judge Thos. F. Graham.

February 4, 1899.

Case appeared on calendar of Department 3, Police Court, and was continued one week and two weeks at a time until March 10, 1899, when Graham dismissed it. He stated at the time the Court had lost jurisdiction.

The prosecution was prepared to show in evidence, aside



from the charge of "keeping a house of ill fame" against Marie Gomet, that she was a notorious procuress. In 1897 she went to Paris, and in an Employment Agency there, she engaged Theresa Malbay, Philomena Barge and Louisa Le-Baron to do work in her hotel, at 339 Kearny Street, San Francisco. Each girl signed a contract in the Agency with Marie Gomet for 80 francs a month. They all left Paris, May 28, 1897, and took passage on the steamer *La Bretagne*, from Havre, reached New York the following Saturday night. The madam took the girls to the Hotel Marten, where all four occupied the same room. The following day, they started for San Francisco by rail. All fares and expenses were paid by the madam. Arrived here the following Saturday. Fleurry Gomet met the party at Sixteenth Street Station, Oakland. Madam took the three girls straight from the ferry to 613½ Dupont Street. When the girls entered the house, they became suspicious and asked madam if that was a hotel. She said: "No, this is no hotel; this is all right, you will be all right; you will be happy." Then they all cried; they could not leave the house; they had no friends, and could not talk English. In a strange land, and if they ran away, they were afraid they would be arrested and returned to madam Gomet, and then be tortured, and were compelled to submit. It dawned upon them they were in a bad house. The patrons of the house were Chinese. They never saw Chinese before, and were afraid of them. The madam would take the money the girls earned by their illicit traffic, from them. Shortly afterwards, the house was closed by the police, and was kept closed several months. This was done to break up the Chinese patronage of the house. The police had a blockade on it. The girls were never allowed to go out unless either the madam of Fleurry Gomet was with them—that was generally to the theatre. At that time they had to live in the house. They were afraid to write letters because Fleurry would take them to post and they were fearful he would open them and read them.

On Sunday evening, Theresa and Louisa had a young Frenchman as a visitor. They knew him well; they thought well enough to trust him, and they asked him to help them to escape. At 8 a. m., the next day, he provided a hack for them, at Dupont and Sacramento Streets. They ran out of the front door and jumped into the hack and were driven to the Gailhard Hotel, on Pine Street, between Kearny and Dupont Streets, and took lodgings there. Three days later Fleurry met them on Market Street. He wanted to talk with them, but they ran away. He followed them to the Gailhard and asked them to go back to his house. If they did not he would have them arrested. He told them he would give them 150 francs each a month, if they would go back and become inmates. They refused to go, and again prayed to be let alone. They wanted to work honestly for a living. Several days later, two individuals, saloon keepers, friends of Gommet, on Mason Street, called at the Gailhard, and asked them to go buggy riding. They went to Golden Gate Park. At the Baker Street entrance, they met Gommet. They did not want to see him. He followed them to Ingleside, and back to the City. They were driven from there direct to 613½ Dupont and told to get out and go into Madam Gommet's. They refused, and were then threatened with arrest as vagrants. Then they went in. Madam opened the door, and said: "Now you are back you will have to stay here."

Gommet and his madam then told them that they could have their liberty and sleep outside of the house, and get half of their earnings. They went away and remained six days, when their money gave out, and when they got hungry, they had to accept their proposition. Negroes visited the house, also Japanese. They had loaned the madam money, several times, to pay an officer his \$5.00 a month. Two saloon keepers, one on Mason Street and the other on Third Street, got the house of Madam Gommet reopened, when it was closed up several months ago. Fleurry Gommet did have a room at 339 Kearny Street. (Upon inquiry there, the janitor informed

me that Fleurry Gommet did have a room there, until September, 1897, for which he paid \$12.50 a month. His letter-box still remains there.) (F. J. Kane).

"We paid 30 francs, in Paris, for our positions here. We were virtuous girls, when we came here. We have never been married. Our letters from France were addressed to 724 California Street, called the Philo House, which is conducted by a sister of Fleurry Gommet.

"Our references all show we were good girls, when we met Madam Marie Gommet, and we fear her now."

This statement as made and signed by Theresa Malbay and Louisa LeBaron, October 21, 1898.

When Madam Gommet's friends learned that Theresa Malbay was a witness, they secreted her, and each time we discovered her. And after a week's watch on her had to bring her into Court on a bench warrant. She was so thoroughly frightened by the threats of these people, she would not come until brought by force. The next morning, at daybreak, she disappeared from 520 Stockton street, and has never been seen since.

The cases of Fleurry Gommet and Philomena Barge were dropped from the calendar of Judge Conlan's Court, between the date of arrest and March 10, 1899, when Marie Gommet was discharged.

On November 2, 1898, Judge Conlan issued me 10 warrants for inmates of cribs, on Bacon Place, charging them with vagrancy.

November 3, 1898.

Six warrants were issued for inmates and lessees Joseph Michel and Robert C. Clapp.

November 4, 1898.

All of these cases were continued to the 11th inst, without a plea. I asked Conlan for more warrants. He told me to wait until after Court adjourned, so the friends of the Bacon Place people would not observe the issuance of the warrants; of all the warrants issued none were issued in open Court;

they were issued in his Chambers, in the Warrant Clerk's Department, and at his home, on Page Street, as late as 11 p. m.

After Court adjourned, he told me it would not be policy to issue too many warrants, "wait until Monday and I will give you more." I insisted on him giving me warrants for the 3rd inst, and reminded him of his own promise that he would issue warrants to me for every day, as "each day constituted a new offense," were his remarks. He finally told me to wait until to-morrow, and he would give them to me.

November 5, 1898.

Conlan was absent from Court. I was told by his confidential man in the Court room that he was quite ill. I went to his house, at 8:30 p. m., and was told that he was out. Observe reader, quite ill in the morning at 10, and at 8:30 in the evening doing politics on Market Street, in the 700 block. This was a plain case of dodge. It was on the eve of election, and it was evident he did not want to make enemies on either side, and for that reason did not want to issue more warrants.

November 7, 1898.

I again asked Conlan for warrants. He said: "You had better wait until after Election Day. If I continue issuing warrants, Michel and those other fellows will get suspicious, and will think I am standing in with you, and they will work against me. As it stands now, they think I am their friend, but just wait until after Election—I will give some of them a hummer." I was told that a particular friend of the Judge possessed important documentary evidence against Michel, and he would not divulge what it was, unless Judge Conlan told him to do so. His name is Louis Longley, also known as Louie Magner, and he is by occupation a French Macquereau. He is recognized as the French Prince of that class of citizens, who live off the earnings of fallen women. It is he who Judge Conlan recognizes as a political power. It is Longley, who has influence with Judge Conlan, and it hap-

pens that Longley hates Michel, the Chief of the syndicate of white slave owners, in Bacon Place. He was blinded by jealousy, because Michel would not give him cribs for his chattels to carry on prostitution. I saw Judge Conlon in his Court room, and he told me that he had told Louie Longley to tell me everything he knew about Michel and others. When I did see Longley he had no evidence at all, but he knew other French Macquereaux who did have evidence to a lease on Berry Place, which was not material to the Bacon Place issue.

November 11, 1898.

Justice Kerrigan was presiding in Conlan's Court. The cases pending, Joseph Michel, et al, were called, but they would offer no plea. Justice Kerrigan stated that he was sitting at the request of Judge Conlan, and was asked by him to continue the cases for two weeks. The prosecution was satisfied to go to trial before Justice Kerrigan, but the defense were not ready to plead, and in deference to Judge Conlan's wishes he continued the cases to November 25, 1898. During the time between the 3rd inst and the 11th, I continued to gather evidence against the lessees of the property on Bacon Place, and also against the inmates of the cribs, and at 2 o'clock this date, November 11, 1898, I went to Judge Conlan's residence, corner Fillmore and Page Streets, with ten complaints, and a like number of warrants for him to sign. I was at first told he was too ill and could not see him. When I used a certain gentleman's name, Rev. M. Otis, I was ushered into his parlor, and found him in a dark corner of the room, suffering, as he said, from a sore throat. He had the shades all drawn tightly, and the room so dark that I could hardly distinguish him. A hot sun was beating on the windows. I thought if he was suffering with a severe cold, he ought to take advantage of the sun bath, but I was, and am still of the opinion, that he was faking illness. He said it would not look well for him to sign the complaints and warrants there, and if he issued any more warrants the Bacon



Place people would get suspicious that he was not all right, and would demand juries when the cases would be called again. He said: "Tell Father Otis from me not to be afraid of the outcome of these cases. Michel and the others will go to trial before me without juries. As it is, matters had better stand as they are. I will get their plea on the 25th inst, and then we will have them." Louie Longley, he said, has two receipts in Joseph Michel's hand-writing, given to a fellow for rent of cribs on Bacon Place, and for the purpose of prostitution, written right out on the receipt. He said Michel had offered one hundred dollars for the return of the receipts, but he will never get them. I asked him where I could see Longley and see those receipts. He said Longley went to Mayfield yesterday, to visit his friend Anglade, that Louie would phone him the next evening (Saturday) at 6 o'clock, to learn when the cases went over to. He said Louie would be in the City on Monday, and then he would see me. He told Louie to tell me all he knew about Michel, and give me the receipts. He said Michel met him in an Election Booth, on Election Day, where Michel was Judge of Election, he told Conlan that he was watching his fight closely. "He thinks," Conlon said, "that I am going to dismiss his case, but I'll fool the ——." He said the receipts that Louie Longley holds will convict Michel without other evidence.

November 14, 1898.

Saw Conlan at his home, in the evening, asked him for warrants. He said: "Wait until they plead on the 25th inst., Michel and the others will go into Court that day, waive juries, and go to trial. If I give you warrants now, that will spoil the whole thing."

"Well," I said, "suppose these people demand juries."

"Oh, they won't demand juries, you can rest assured on that score." He said, "Michel expected to be dismissed, but I will fool him. A week from Saturday, Bacon Place will be closed tight; there will not be a woman in it."



November 15, 1898.

Went to Conlan's house, at 1:30 p. m., was told he was in Mayfield; was expected back by 6 o'clock. Called to see him about the evidence his friend Longley possessed. Called at 7:30 p. m.; had not returned.

November 22, 1898.

Conlan told me that he had sent for Attorney Ach, who represented the defense, to be in Court at 11 o'clock that day, for the trial of Michel might be agreed on. Mr. Ach did not appear. In his chambers he told me that Ach wanted to try one of the women first. He asked me what I thought about it. I told him the Gomet case, first; Michel, second; Clapp, third. He asked what evidence I had against Michel. I told him, my case against Michel was complete. I thought it over afterwards, and came to the conclusion that I had made a mistake in telling him what evidence I possessed. He said he was in the Baldwin Hotel last night, and was told that Michel would demand juries. "Let them demand juries; I will make it hot for them. I'll raise their bonds so high and order them into custody too. They will soon get tired of being arrested. You can bet on that."

I asked him for warrants for Michel, Clapp and their tenants, but he said to wait until Friday next and see what they will do when they plead.

November 25, 1898.

Joseph Michel and co-defendants appeared in Court, represented by their attorney, and all of them demanded juries. **The Judge said:** "I know it is the right and privilege of every one charged with crime to demand a jury trial, but, at this time of the year it is difficult to get good jurymen. Business men do not like to leave their business during the holiday times, and I do not know when I can give a jury trial. I will continue these cases until the 30th, to be set for trial at that time." He then addressed me in the Court room, and said: "I will be in my Court room to-night to issue warrants for the arrest of those women. You, as a citizen, as the representa-

tive of a Society, and as a peace officer, will have to take on your shoulders to do what the Board of Supervisors and the Police Force should do. The people of that section want to get property for a park, so as to improve the surroundings. With Bacon Place as an eye sore and a constant menace, there is no possibility of this end being attained. Popular sentiment will support you in any action in this case that you take, and this Court will render you every assistance in its power. Close up every house in that place to-night, and see that each one is kept closed." (See the Daily Report of November 25, 1898, and the Examiner of November 26, 1898. I quote from these two papers as to his remarks.)

The report added: "The closing of Bacon Place now depends solely upon Kane and Judge Conlan." Kane did his utmost to close it. Judge Conlan did not.

After Court adjourned, I saw the Judge in his chambers. He told me to arrest every woman in the alley. "Arrest them for soliciting; if they nod or beckon to you, go into the crib and arrest them and book them for soliciting."

He issued me (27) warrants for vagrancy. They were all Jane Doe, and all against the inmates of Bacon Place.

November 26, 1898.

I applied for 28 warrants. He told me not to present them until Court adjourned and everybody was gone, and, in the mean time, look up the bonds of the defendants. I did, and found the bondsmen solvent. After Court adjourned, he issued the warrants. I asked him to sign warrants for Joseph Michel and R. C. Clapp, for letting the premises. He refused. He would tell me not to have the warrants registered until late, so the police could not let the persons for whom the warrants were for, know that they were issued.

That night, as was the custom, I went into Bacon Place with 38 warrants, and two officers to serve them. Several arrests were made. When I reached crib 21, occupied by a French prostitute, who had given different names, and who was designated in the warrant as Jane Doe, the attorney for

the woman bluffed the officers by telling them that they could not arrest any person as Jane Doe or John Doe, even if pointed out to them. I protested. I told them she was the person wanted, and pointed her out to them. The attorneys threatened to bring any officer who laid a hand on the woman before the Commissioners.

The officers refused to perform their duties. They were not well posted as to how to serve a warrant. I appealed to Judge Conlan by phone. He had given me his private telephone number several days before, West 670. I told him the officers refused to serve the warrants he issued to me this day, that the attorney for the woman, Ach, was sitting in crib 21, waiting to know if more warrants were to be served. He said: "Let him stay there, he is not as good as the prostitute in the crib. They won't serve my warrants, eh? I told you before, a long time ago, that fellow Lees was no good. He is the cause of that, and that monkey-faced Ach is getting his pointers from him. I'll be down right away, and see if the warrants will be ignored or not. This was about 9 p. m. Conlan was found by me at California and Kearny Streets, at 12:45, Sunday morning, November 27, 1898. I repeated to him what I had telephoned, and together we went to Bacon Place, and he instructed the police to clear the alley. It was done. The cribs began closing up. I succeeded in pointing out to him, several of the women I had warrants for. They locked their doors. He ordered the police to climb through the windows and bring the women out. A few of them were caught, the majority of them escaped through their back doors. The attorneys for the women had gone home, and there was no one there to protest. He went to the California Street Police Station, and there met the macquereau of Mary Dubois, who was arrested in her crib, No. 50, at 1 a. m., and she was released.

Two visitors were arrested, one Julius Souffray, in crib 28, and was booked at the California Street Police Station, and the other (name unknown), was arrested by me in crib 50,

and he was immediately released by Conlan. He also released Souffray from the California Street Station at the time Mary Dubois was released.

November 28, 1898.

Cases of all the men and women arrested on Bacon Place called in Judge Conlan's Court, and went over until Wednesday, the 30th inst. The attorneys for the defense gave notice that they would move for a transfer of all of these cases to another department, owing to the Judge's conduct on Bacon Place, on the night of the 26th, and the early morning of the 27th inst. They were prepared to offer affidavits as to his conduct that would be very embarrassing for the gentleman on the Bench. He took the motion for transfer under advisement until the 30th inst.

November 28, 1898.

To obviate any more trouble with Jane Doe warrants for vagrancy. T. J. Lennon for the prosecution stated that warrants for "keeping houses of ill fame" would be presented for service, and he further suggested to the Court to try the cases on the calendar before any more arrests were made, but Conlan did not heed the advice. Conlan issued 35 warrants after Court adjourned, but it was some hours after. As a rule he would agree to meet me at the Court room, at 3, 4 or 5 o'clock, to sign the papers. But, many times I would have to chase him from one end of town to the other. He told me when he was signing this batch of warrants that Lees and Ach were standing in together on this proposition, that Lees got Ach into these cases. He said he knew enough about both of them to drive them out of town. He said: "When St. Mary's and Quincy Streets were closed up, Lees told the women to go over to Bacon Place and he would not bother them."

November 30, 1898.

Cases called and continued by the Judge until December 5, 1898. The attorneys for the defense appeared with a valise full of affidavits alleging bias on his part, and also reciting his

conduct on Bacon Place, and insisted on a transfer to another department. He denied their motion, and the cases went over to December 5, 1898, remarking that he would have a Judge from another department sit in these cases. This is where the politician Judge demonstrated that he had fallen down, or in other words, had capitulated to the enemy. It was evident to me then that he had become weary of his undertaking. In fact, he had no more interest in these cases. Election day had passed, and he was again a Police Judge for two years. The moral forces believing him sincere worked hard to re-elect him, the opposing forces were equally as active striving to re-elect him. His interests had been subserved. Those who trusted in him had been duped, had been grossly deceived, and now they could try and get rid of that hot bed of flagrant vice at their very doors the best way they could. Rev. M. Otis had judged the man correctly (notwithstanding his promise to him on two occasions in the rectory of the Paulists, to stand by them and cleanse Bacon Place—a volunteered proposition by himself), when he said: "I doubted him. He is deceptive."

November 30, 1898.

I presented thirty-three warrants for his signature to him. He said: "Wait until to-night, the Police Commissioners may do something with Bacon Place." He said he would call me up at 9:15 p. m., at police headquarters. I was attending the meeting of the Commission, and at 9:25 he rang me up. I told him practically nothing had been done, that the Commissioners had requested that briefs be filed. "Oh, well," he said, "just what I expected. Bring out your warrants." He asked how many I had. Told him (thirty-three). "All right, bring them out and more too if you need them." I reached his house at 10:15 p. m. I had written the bail on the warrants \$300 or \$100. He scratched these figures and wrote in \$500 or \$250 on each warrant. It was 11 p. m. when I reached the Central Station to have them registered. Reached Bacon Place at 12 o'clock, and succeeded in arresting only four



women and two men. The fact of raising the bail did not discourage nor did it keep the persons arrested in jail. A Clerk of the Police Court was located in the upper part of the Klondyke Saloon, corner of Bacon Place and Pine, owned by Jos. Michel, where he had the bonds all prepared; all he had to do was to change the figures.

December 1, 1898.

I applied to Judge Conlan for fifteen warrants at 10:30 a. m. He hesitated and thought for a few minutes, then he asked me where he could find me later. I told him I would wait until he adjourned Court, which he did at 12:30. He asked me where he could find me in a little while. I told him anywhere and at any time he would say. Then he told me he would call me up at 7 o'clock that evening. At 7:10 I called him up, or at least asked for his number—West 670—his wife answered that she expected him home at 7:30 or 8 o'clock. At 8:10 I rang up his home. A reply came back that he was not yet at home. At 8:15 he rang me up and said he would ring me up at 9 o'clock. At 9:15 I rang him up, and the hired girl answered that he had not been home all evening. At 9:20 he rang me up. He said he was in the far East. He said he would meet me in my office at 10 p. m., and go with me to the Court room and issue the warrants. He never called me up nor did he call at my office. At 10:15 p. m. I rang up the Judge's house, and the hired girl said he was still absent. I left my office at 10:30 and went to Bacon Place and had twenty-two warrants served of the date of the 29th inst. On my way to the California Street Station at 12:10 a. m., I met Conlan on the corner of California and Kearny Streets, and asked him why he disappointed me. He said he was in Jellison's saloon, corner of California and Kearny Streets, all night, and could not get away, and then to get rid of me told me to go into the station and see and note the hour the women were booked, and the time of release, which I did. They were booked and released at 11:15 p. m.



December 2, 1898.

I asked Conlan when he was on the Bench if he would issue me the fifteen warrants that I made yesterday. He said wait until after I adjourn Court. He then told me he would see me at 5 o'clock. Said he would call me up. I told him I had just made out thirty-three more warrants for last night's offense. He expressed himself in a very profane way, and said, "I'll call you up at 5 o'clock." At 4:20 p. m. he rang me up and said he would issue the fifteen warrants, but no more, and for me to meet him at his Court room in half an hour. We met one hour later, and he signed the fifteen warrants, and refused to give me warrants for Joseph Michel and R. C. Clapp, the lessees of the cribs. He said I had better skip them to-night. He said Ach would get out an injunction against him if he continued to issue more warrants. He thought if the men were skipped that night nothing would be done in that direction.

December 3, 1898.

Cases of all defendants called and put over to the 5th inst, on motion of change of venue for advisement. I asked him to issue more warrants. It was then demonstrated that he was weakening on the side of morality. He said he would issue no more warrants until Monday; that he had agreed with the Counsel for the defense to that effect. That they had told him if he issued any more warrants they would take out a writ of prohibition against him and stop him. I asked when he would give me more warrants. He said he was going to see Carroll Cook, George Knight and Billy Barnes, and get their legal opinion as to the advisability of issuing more warrants, and would know on Monday if he would issue them.

December 5, 1898.

Cases called and were continued to the 6th inst, to be set for trial by Conlan. I asked him for warrants. He told me to wait a few days and he would give me some—Wednesday, I guess.

Decmeber 6, 1898.

Cases called and were continued by Conlan until the 15th inst, to be set for trial. This was fun for the defense.

December 7, 1898.

I saw and spoke to Conlan on the Bench. I asked him for warrants. I held them in my hand ready for his signature. He smiled, picked up his writing pen, and, to evade the question, answered by asking me when I saw Louie. Louie is the Prince of the French Macquereaux in this city, to whom I have already referred in this statement. I asked him again for the warrants. He said wait until to-night, and see what the Police Commissioners will do.

December 8, 1898.

Saw Conlan on the Bench and asked him for warrants. He said: "I want to see one of the Police Commissioners—I guess Gunst—and may give you warrants on Saturday; I can't give you any to-day."

December 10, 1898.

I saw Conlan on the Bench and asked him for warrants; he said he had not seen Gunst, as yet, but he had an appointment with him at 5 o'clock that day, and would, on Monday, the 12th inst, see about it. He refused to issue the warrants I presented.

December 12, 1898—Monday.

Conlan absent. Justice J. E. Barry presiding. Conlan had flunked again.

December 13, 1898.

Barry presiding. Cases that were continued on the 6th inst, to the 15th, appeared on calendar, and were continued by him to the 23rd inst.

December 23, 1898.

Barry presiding. Cases called. Ach, counsel for the defense, moved that the case of Marcelle Delourde, one of the Bacon Place women, be tried first. T. J. Lennon, counsel for the prosecution, objected, stating that the Gomet case was the first one on the calendar, and he wanted to try it first

Counsel for the defense insisted on his original motion. Mr. Lennon said if the Court leaned that way he wanted to try Joseph Michel first if he could try him first. The prosecution had the right to elect who they should try first, and moved that a woman, Irene Waddell, be tried first. Ach insisted and finally Barry decided to try the Delourde woman first and the Waddell woman second, and set January 9, 1899, for the trial of Delourde and January 10, 1899, for that of the Waddell woman for jury trials.

January 9, 1899.

Barry presiding. Ach, counsel for defense was in Sacramento making Dan Burns' fight, so it was said in court, when the counsel made his motion for a transfer of the case of Marcelle Delourde which was on the calendar of Department 2 for a jury trial at 2 p. m. The motion for transfer was granted and the case assigned to Department 3, Police Court. Thomas F. Graham, judge, and was continued in Department 3 to January 14, 1899.

January 10, 1899.

Irene Waddell, Department 2, Police Court. Set for a jury trial on December 23, 1898, was put over to January 14, 1899, by Barry, who was presiding, on motion of defense.

January 14, 1899.

Case of Marcelle Delourde, Department 3, Police Court, set for trial January 20, 1899, by jury at 2 p. m. Irene Waddell and co-defendants in Department 2—Conlan's court -- were continued to January 19, 1899, and be segregated on motion of the defense.

January 19, 1899.

Irene Waddell and co-defendants in Department 2, Conlan presiding. Cases were segregated; a total of 148 arrests were made; seventy-five of this number were dropped from the calendar this date and the remaining number, seventy-three, continued to the 26th inst. on motion of defense. The cases dropped were owing to a decision of Judge Cook in habeas corpus case of one of the women who had several charges

against her. The Court decided that the first case must be tried before a second arrest could be made; therefore, the cases were dismissed against all defendants, except one case each.

January 20, 1899.

Marcelle Delourde on trial for vagrancy, Department 3, Judge Graham.

January 26, 1899.

Irene Waddell and seventy-two co-defendants called in Department 2, Police Court. On motion to dismiss by counsel for the defense taken under advisement by Conlan and continued to February 3, 1899.

February 1, 1899.

Marcelle Delourde acquitted in Department 3, Police Court. During the trial I was asked by counsel for the defense and told by the Court to answer, if I knew, who prompted me to make the arrests on Bacon place. I answered Judge Conlan. A few days later Conlan went on the stand and swore that my statement was an unqualified lie. Upon cross examination by Mr. T. J. Lennon, counsel for the prosecution, he admitted having several interviews with me in his courtroom before the warrants were issued and also confessed to calling at the Paulist Fathers at 628 California street and speaking with them about arresting the Bacon Place people before warrants were issued for them, thus making him out the liar.

In dismissing the remaining cases on his calendar February 3, 1899, he declared himself from the Bench in the following language: "Bacon Place is the proper place for prostitution to be carried on. These women have been there for a number of years and should not be disturbed. It is a necessary evil and could not be in a better locality." Reader what thinkest thou?

## RECORD OF CASES DISMISSED

by C. T. Conlan, Judge of Department 2, Police Court, in which the Secretary of this society was complainant.

Obscene exhibition:

H. D. Crackbon.

Selling morphine without a physician's prescription:

T. T. Fraser,	Henry W. Hill,
A. Friend (2 cases),	F. G. Lindsay,
Geo. Miner,	Herman Foulks,
H. Geddes,	W. F. Hurtzig,
Emery P. Gates,	Frank Boswell,
J. W. Angell,	F. J. Collins,
Henry Harrold.	

Selling tobacco (cigarettes) to minor children:

Theodore Helm,	A. H. Apparitus,
Paul Krueger	Martin Keating,
Ernest Blohm,	J. L. Parker,
C. Bonin,	A. Wessels,
A. Harris,	L. M. Ewing,
Meyer Munter,	Leoni Zeigler,
Charles Fett,	F. K. Arnold,
Geo. Berkhardt,	B. Werthman,
Richard Fincken,	H. Depper,
Dennis Murphy,	Charles Roller,
Charles Peters,	M. A. Livingston,
Jacob Beer.	

Keeping for sale, having in possession and exhibiting obscene literature and pictures:

B. Stein,	Herman Uber,
Paul Yager.	

## Selling liquor to minor children:

J. W. Rowland,

John Coleman.

## Cruelty to minor children:

M. Kilkenny,

Wm. Warren,

Kate Manning.

## Failure to provide for a minor child:

P. F. Duggan,

Wm. Gannon,

F. Clodius,

A. Ingargiola.

## Battery on child:

Paul Webber,

J. W. Ragan,

Wm. Harrison.

## Vagrancy:

Edward Nowland,

Lena Weinmann.

## Cruelty to animals:

C. H. Mason,

Thomas Lar'kin.

## Lewd and indecent act:

Andrew E. Earl.

## Obscene exhibition by phonograph:

M. Kohlmann,

H. L. Parish,

J. G. Gleason.

## Letting premises for the purpose of prostitution:

Joseph Michel, 5 complaints, Robert C. Clapp, 5 complaints.

Thirty-nine women charged with vagrancy, against whom there were sixty-six complaints.

Thirty-six women charged with keeping houses of ill fame, against whom there was seventy-three complaints.



Why were these cases dismissed? It was not for the lack of evidence, nor was it for defective complaints filed in these cases. At the time of the dismissal it was not apparent to me why he dismissed them without a hearing.

A short time after he dismissed the morphine and cigarette cases he asked me for the names of all the defendants who had been arrested for selling tobacco to minor children, and also the druggists who had sold morphine without a physician's prescription, saying that he wanted to keep a record of those names.

I furnished him a list of the names and addresses. That was several weeks before a municipal election at which he was a candidate for Police Judge for re-election.

A few weeks after giving him the names and addresses I observed in the business places of the people against whom he had dismissed the above cases, his election cards announcing himself as a candidate for Police Judge. It dawned upon me then what he wanted the names and addresses for.

One day previous to the dismissal of these cases I asked him what he proposed to do with these cases, that they had been continued many times and that I was anxious to have them disposed of. He said: "Many of these men are friends of mine." Subsequently in my absence from his court one day all of the tobacco and morphine cases were dismissed. It was not for the lack of evidence, because there had been no hearing in any of the cases. He not alone dismissed the tobacco cases once, but he also dismissed several tobacco cases the second time, the results of my second crusade. In both instances the Police Judges of Departments 1, 3 and 4, compelled the defendants in their courts to go to trial, found them guilty and sentenced them to pay fines of five dollars to ten dollars each. Some of these defendants in his court, when their cases were called, desired to have them disposed of at once, but the Judge of Department 2 would not permit the defendants to enter a plea. He was not anxious to try their cases and continued them of his own volition from week to

week, when he dismissed them. In doing so we think he was doing politics. We would assume that the Judge would have the support of these men at the polls on election day, and the fact that his cards were conspicuous in their places of business was conclusive, in my mind, that they would support him as they considered themselves under favor to him for dismissing their cases.

The vagrancy charges and keeping houses of ill fame relates to the Bacon-street crusade. He dismissed all cases without giving the prosecution a chance to try them. In the cases of M. Kohlmann, H. L. Parish and J. J. Gleason for exhibiting obscene pictures in a phonograph he continued their cases from July 6, 1898, from one to two weeks at a time until November 21, 1898, a few weeks after election, when he dropped them from his calendar. October 6, 1898, in the court, he told me he would find Kohlmann guilty and fine him \$10. I believed him and went away. The other two men being employed by Kohlmann, their cases were dropped. Some months after I had occasion to have Kohlmann arrested for a similar offense and I remarked to him that he had been found guilty and had paid a fine for exhibiting pictures several months before. He laughed and denied that he had been convicted and fined. This caused me to make an investigation and I found in the books in the Police Department that Judge Conlan had not found this man guilty nor had he fined him, but that he continued the case until November 21st, when he dismissed it.

FRANK J. KANE,  
Secretary.

DR. E. R. WATERMAN, President

DR. A. B. BARNES, Medical Director

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